

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

United States Grain Crops for 59 Years
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Expediting Unloading of Box Cars

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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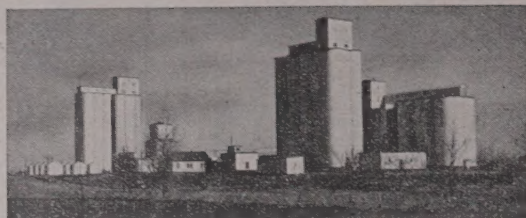
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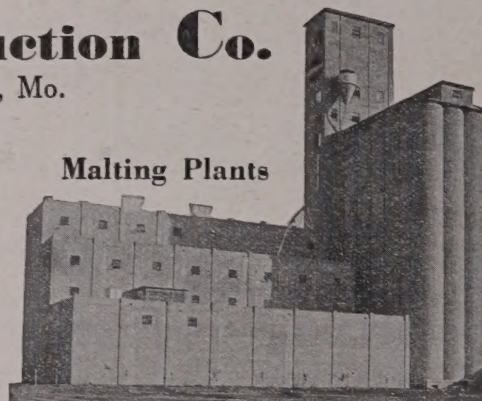
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ELEVATOR FOR SALE—In west central part of Indiana in heart of corn and bean belt, 25,000 bus. capacity. Feed, seed, coal and fertilizer side lines. Owner desires to sell due to other business connections. Priced reasonable. Address 92W10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Feed manufacturing plant successfully operated for 30 years. In rich San Joaquin Valley, California, in large grain producing section. Wonderful sales territory. Investment of approximately \$100,000.00. Owner desires to retire. Fine opportunity for person with sufficient experience and funds to invest. Part cash and terms acceptable. Details on requested. Address 92X8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED TO BUY OR LEASE—Small grain, feed and general farm supply business, Northern Ill. Address 93A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

BATES Grain Company

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.
Phone Victor 7656

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS FIRM wants buyer familiar with lumber, lumber accessories, and with a knowledge of the feed and seed business. Address 92Y1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY

FOR RELIABLE MAN

Old established concern selling Grain Elevator and Seed House supplies wants an exclusive salesman to cover State of Indiana. Sales volume is already established but can be greatly increased as many new items are being added to our line. This job will pay a guaranteed amount the first year and will be a permanent job. Earnings can be greatly increased through bonus arrangement. You furnish car—we will help you get gas. All replies treated confidentially. Send complete data, experience and background. Address 92Z10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED

FEED SALESMEN—for Ks., Ia., Nebr., Mo., also **MANAGER** for grain elevator and feed business and **MILL WORKERS**. Write full information in first letter to: Dannen Mills, Box 429, St. Joseph, Missouri.

MANAGERS and assistant managers capable of operating yards handling coal, lumber building materials, feed, seed, and buying of grain. State full qualifications in first letter. All replies confidential. Address 92Y5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—Young man desires permanent connection in executive capacity with successful grain elevator operation. Well grounded with 13 yrs. experience in operating and merchandising grain, feed, seed and coal. Can make substantial investment with view to eventual ownership. Age 35, married, 2 dependents. Will furnish A-1 references. Business must be open to investigation and should be located in Indiana or adjacent territory. Address 92Z3, Grain & Feed Journals Chicago 4, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnlis., Chicago.

FOR SALE—I Wenger Series 600 molasses mixer and 15 in. hammermill. Wenger Mixer Co., Sabetha, Kans.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

For Sale—Forsberg separators for grain and seed. Benjamin Gerks, Sales Agent, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 Jay Bee No. 3 Hammer Mill. 1 60-H.P. slow speed rebuilt International motor. Roskamp Huller Co., 514 Wilson St., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

FOR SALE—4 Dbl. Stands 9x18 R. A. Rolls; No. 2—8 Section Plansifter; No. 0-¾ 6 section Plansifter; No. 4 Eureka Separator Buhler drive; 2 Dbl. stands S. W. Ballbearing Rolls; Heavy Duty Friction Clutch Feed Packer. Lots of other items. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 So. 2nd St., Louisville 8, Ky.

FOR SALE—1—100 H.P. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, two double head attrition mills direct connected to 20 H.P. motors, one 50 H.P. Fairbanks Morse 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle 900 R.P.M. motor, one Robert Meyers 50 H.P. 3 phase 60 cycle 220/440 volt 1200 R.P.M., D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—6 good flour packers from 5 lbs. up, including 2 N. & M. heavy friction clutch drives; Avery 100 lb. automatic scale; 2 bu. Richardson automatic scale; 3 7x14 N. & M. double roller mills; 1 Noye 9x18 3 high roller mill with extra sets of rolls; 24" Bauer attrition mill, belt drive. Tumb'l'brite, Inc., Monticello, Ind.

Funk, Nebr.—Send us bill for advertising Fairbanks Scale. We sold it with first insertion of ad.—Farmers Coop Grain Co.

NEW CORN
Perishable
RUSH

IF YOU WANT your Shipments of High Moisture Corn rushed to destination, attach heavy card 8x12 inches to each car door bearing above appeal in red ink. While our stock lasts we will ship you 50 of these cards by Parcel Post Prepaid for \$2.75. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Grain & Feed Journals
327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Consolidated

CAPTURE GRAIN PROFITS

with a

RICHARDSON

FLOOR PORTABLE BAGGING SCALE



The Richardson open type Floor Portable Bagging Scale accurately weighs wheat, corn, oats, scratch feed, seeds, beans, etc., in less time, and at reduced working costs. Its easy operation allows one unskilled worker to bag 4 to 7 sacks per minute saving labor as well as time, and increasing production.

Overweights and underweights are entirely avoided in the equal balance principle of the Richardson open type Floor Portable Bagging Scale. Instead of needlessly letting grain profits slip away, you capture them. Instead of questions from unsatisfied customers, you protect your goodwill. Construction is sturdy throughout. Height is adjustable to suit sacks, making handling operations easier, more efficient. Mounted on roller wheels, this floor portable scale fully meets bagging needs where bins are scattered or irregularly placed. Also overhead portable and overhead stationary models.

Write for illustrated bulletin 2067.

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

CLIFTON, N. J.

Atlanta San Francisco Wichita Minneapolis Chicago
Philadelphia Montreal Boston Omaha New York Toronto

6096

THE MILL MUTUALS OFFER Positions to Young Men:

A. With qualifications suited to Fire Insurance Adjustments. Personality and ability to meet all kinds of people essential. Some knowledge and experience in Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Accounting or Auditing required.

B. With qualifications suited to Fire Prevention Engineering. Mathematical and Mechanical ability are two essentials. Some college training required.

Both positions require extensive travel.

Address:

MILL MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
400 W. Madison Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

Now available!

WHITE HYBRID CORN

That stands up, yields and picks clean like best yellows!

Maturity for every region!

A Profit Opportunity Deserving Your Immediate Consideration

Here's Why: Attracted by premium price for white corn, cash corn farmers have been eagerly awaiting white hybrids that would perform with their best yellows. Now—through the work of Lawrence Lowe, since 1928—they're here! Sensational new whites that yield, stand and pick clean like best yellows—in a range of maturities for every locality!

Phone, Wire or Write Today for Samples and quotations! Carlots or less. ALSO Lowe Improved Yellow Hybrids and "Moo-Mix" Ensilage Hybrids.

LOWE SEED COMPANY, Aroma Park, Illinois

LOWE is the Leader in
WHITE HYBRID CORN
DEVELOPEMENT

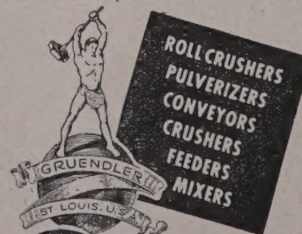
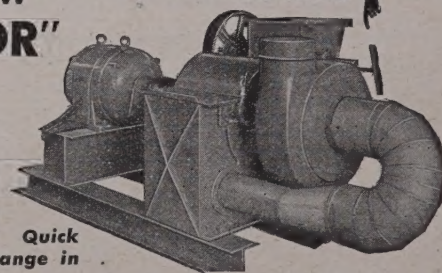
GRUENDLER CRAFTSMANSHIP

Serving Industry over 50 Years

Greater Capacities

with the NEW
"SUPERIOR"
High Speed
FEED
GRINDER

Investigate this
Grinder with the Quick
Change SCREENS (change in
15 seconds).



Here is a Grinder far advanced in design to step up production of accurately ground feed to meet the demands of stock and poultry raisers.

"Data Mailed on Request"

GRUENDLER

CRUSHER and PULVERIZER CO.

2915-17 North Market St., ST. LOUIS (6), MO.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

OVERBIDDING the market may effect a temporary increase in your elevator's receipts, but never a permanent increase in profits.

THE MANY SHIFTS in officials heading government agencies expected in January are very important in a government, not by law but by whim.

DISTILLERS dried grains were a small item many years ago, but now has swelled to the respectable output of 219,000 tons for the five months preceding Dec. 1.

DO NOT bank too much on the government's midwinter report on the condition of wheat now in the ground, published elsewhere. The reported condition of 87 per cent of normal can only get worse.

THE LARGER the trucks employed, the greater the temptation for the transient peddler, who has never hesitated to plug his load. Observing buyers will always scrutinize the contents of each truck driven by a stranger.

THE HEAVY PENALTY that is possible when overloaded cars are relieved of part of their burden by loading into a second car may be avoided by the shipper who follows the suggestion of the O.D.T. to use the stenciled marked capacity as a loading guide instead of stenciled load limit.

CARS 50 feet long are definitely not wanted at terminal elevators having dumpers that can not take cars of that length. When received they have to be unloaded in the old way with power shovels, taking ten times as much time to unload. Other drawbacks may lead to buyers discounting the long car.

AN ACCOUNTING system that records the costs of each service performed at the elevator can be made a valuable aid in managing the business for profit. Unprofitable activities can be detected and weeded out; and those returning the best rewards can be expanded. When a necessary function shows a high expense the accounting system will point out the advisability of increasing the charge for the service, or the margin taken for handling the commodity.

CHAMPION producing states such as Iowa with 607,608,000 bus. corn, Kansas with 191,669,000 bus. wheat, Minnesota with 155,960,000 bus. oats, North Dakota with 59,062,000 bus. barley, South Dakota with 4,508,000 bus. rye, Oklahoma with 168,000,000 bus. alfalfa seed, Texas with 96,724,000 bus. grain sorghum and Missouri with 104,400,000 pounds lespedeza seed could add to their laurels by improving the quality, an improvement the grain dealer could facilitate by providing good seed.

THE COST of grinding feed is so much more than many feedmill operators are charging, the OPA is investigating costs. This should result in a general advance in prices charged for grinding and may result in feed grinding being put on a profitable basis. The great trouble has been that many grinders have no definite idea of what grinding costs them, or how to determine their costs, so their asking price is governed entirely by what others are said to be charging.

THE PUNCTILIOUS objections being raised by some elevator workers to carrying out duties assigned them is decidedly discouraging. One helper recently objected to cleaning out an elevator boot which had been choked and flooded and another worker refused to take water to the cupola for filling the fire barrels although he knew it was for extinguish-flames where fire often starts thus helping to prolong his own employment in war time when every loyal worker around each food handling plant is gladly doing everything in his power to keep all the machinery in continuous operation. Such stubborn disloyalty is disgraceful.

THE SCARCITY OF CARS and the inability of shippers to obtain empties when most needed has resulted in country shippers being urged by many different agencies to load each car to capacity and in doing so shippers have checkmated the desire of the O.D.T. and the Association of American Railroads in their efforts to increase the transportation capacity of the existing supply of box cars. The overloading of cars jeopardizes the safe transportation of the load and greatly increases the cost of transportation because of regulations and penalties now assessed by the railroads for overloading cars.

FARMERS of the cotton belt are learning from experience that it pays to label cotton for marketing. Manufacturers of many different commodities have always persisted in advertising leading brands of their goods and thereby creating an extra demand for what comes to be a guaranteed product. Communities of the cotton belt have found that one variety helps to gain a demand for the community brand. If the farmers of the different sections of the cotton belt can build up the demand for a community product, then it should be an easy matter for wheat growers to plant special varieties demanded by the flour millers. Catering to the need of the soybean processor would help to promote the growing of a variety of soy beans having a maximum oil content. In Georgia are one hundred and twenty-four communities committed to the growing of one variety of cotton and by careful selection and cultivation they have increased the marketing returns from their product an average of \$3.00 a bale.

CHICAGO 4, ILL. DECEMBER 27, 1944

For Your New Year

May the Dreams you have dreamed in the long, long years

When your heart with hope was high,
The dear, strange dreams that no one knew,
Of wonderful things that you dared not do,
Come true as this year goes by.

May the Roads you have pressed with your dream-shod feet.

Endless and wide and free,
Lead up to the heights you have longed to know,
To glorious heights where you dared not go,
And light that you dared not see.

May the Love that burned in your heart of dreams,

Like fire on the hearth of home,
Lie warm and sweet, a living thing
Of human faith, and of Love Divine,
In the heart of the year to come.

PLEASE tell us what "the Area of Production" means to you.

WATCH your step in pricing retail sales of cracked or ground corn. Note the permissible mark-ups published elsewhere.

SICK wheat is earning discounts for some Southwestern shippers that could have been prevented by turning and blowing.

The Last Word in Protection Against Fire

Nebraska is indeed fortunate in being the leader in the organization of a Volunteer Fireman's Association that is taking an active part in the reduction of known fire hazards and in providing organized prevention of fires in all districts. This is especially helpful to owners of country grain elevators who are most unfortunate in that their property is so isolated that fire fighting equipment is far away, and is not very efficient in extinguishing fires, so when fire does get started in a rural property it is generally doomed to destruction.

Every state is directly interested in preventing fires which, has a direct influence on reducing fire insurance premiums. Every thoughtful property owner knows full well that the fire insurance companies must collect more premiums than their losses amount to, otherwise they are sure to become bankrupt.

Fortunately for the owners of grain handling plants, the fire insurance companies, specializing in this class of risks, conduct a continuous campaign to educate users of grain handling plants to correct all known fire hazards and to equip each plant with improved apparatus for extinguishing all fires in their incipency. The increasing efficiency of Nebraska's Volunteer Fireman's Association in educating property owners how to correct known hazards and the improving of their own facilities for extinguishing fires is sure to show a marked reduction of fires and the cost of insurance.

Every state can accomplish the same desired result. All that is needed is active, intelligent leadership. The day will come when property owners who neglect to correct known hazards and to provide apparatus for extinguishing fires are very likely to be held liable to adjacent property owners for the maintenance of hazardous risks which expose the property of others. It has often been estimated that the enormous annual fire loss of half a billion dollars could easily be reduced one-half if the state fire marshal was given authority to require the correction of known fire hazards and the provision of facilities for extinguishing fires.

The pioneer work of the Nebraska association is not only saving property and reducing the losses but, it is reducing in a most commendable manner the cost of fire insurance. Ordinarily firemen are on duty only when fire is discovered but, an efficient department working under the vigilant supervision of an observant fire marshal could greatly reduce fire hazards as well as the number of fires.

The property owners of each state are now paying dearly for not having an organization for correcting all known fire hazards and thereby saving property and

lives. Some companies have schooled their policy holders in discovering and correcting fire hazards through the use of monthly self-inspection reports which serve to make property owners conscious of the hazards jeopardizing their own property.

The Growing Demand for Expediting Unloading of Grain

The difficulty of employing labor to unload grain laden cars in central markets has given new emphasis to the advantages of providing facilities for the rapid unloading of cars. Many markets have been blockaded with the 1944 crops because of the terminal elevator operators' inability to employ men to expedite the unloading of box cars.

One Canadian railroad put one hundred hopper bottom cars into service several years ago, but their use did not seem to result in faster unloading or more dependable service. However, many changes in hopper bottom cars have been recommended and doubtless improvements could be made which would minimize the time and labor necessary to unload grain.

While the general use of hopper bottom box cars for grain would, no doubt, reduce the amount of labor needed to unload grain, it would surely expedite the unloading and at the same time make it necessary to install improved equipment for collecting and removing dust from the receiving pits. While the modern car dumper has effected a marked reduction in the time needed to unload an old style box car, it may be that the general employment of hopper bottom cars would effect a further reduction in the time as well as the labor required to unload grain.

Even some country shippers are complaining of their inability to employ dependable helpers to load cars at shipping stations. This difficulty would not be experienced in the unloading of improved hopper bottom cars, so that the general use of properly constructed hopper bottom cars would not only help to solve the labor problem at shipping points as well as at unloading points. The average receiving shed of every central market elevator always has been a dusty place wherein men objected to work.

While the official weigh masters in the central markets are expected to obtain an accurate record of every ounce of grain unloaded from the box car, the receiving pits would need to be constructed so as to retain all of the grain as well as all of the grain dust.

The railroads give a receipt for a stipulated amount of grain. Of course, if an excessive shrinkage occurred in the car's contents as the result of using hopper bottoms, then the railroad would, no doubt, insist upon being allowed a certain shrinkage due to dust removal

and receiving elevators would insist on a reasonable allowance for dust removal. Receiving track sheds have always been so dirty, men have objected to working in the dust and have seldom given dependable service.

The complaint of our Oklahoma correspondent whose letter appears in this number is not the first of its kind, but the combines, the large trucks and the quick marketing of every crop has brought increased labor difficulties to nearly every terminal elevator. While the hopper bottom box car might expedite the unloading of cars and minimize the labor problem, no general change could be expected in all parts of the country at any one time. Every one will quickly recognize the desire for improving receiving facilities, but no effective improvement can be expected until all agencies work earnestly to a common end.

Some markets have been blockaded for a considerable period early in the movement of recent crops because of the scarcity of labor, and the railroads have been forced to refuse to furnish empties unless the would-be shipper would assure a prompt unloading of car when it arrived at destination. This would help to increase the employment of cars for transportation and reduce their non-productive employment as storehouses.

Votes Outweigh Sound Advice

Five congressmen, members of a subcommittee on post-war planning for agriculture, heard sound advice from the head of the Stanford University Food Research Institute, and other acknowledged experts on farm economy, during sessions held at Chicago recently.

It was pointed out that maintaining prices at so-called parity levels would unbalance our economy, giving us a choice between giving away surpluses and taxing American consumers to feed other nations, or throttling production, which is what has been done.

It has probably come to the attention of the congressmen that the professor of international economics, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, said on a visit to this country recently. "It is fatally easy to suppose quite erroneously that policies directly favorable to agricultural incomes must necessarily also be in the general interest."

The grain dealer has an interest in the outcome of congressional action on parity payments, two price plan and subsidies, for the reason that in the execution of these policies the government agencies see fit to become owners of the grain; and in the purchase and sale become competitors of the dealer.

Unfortunately for the grain dealer the sound advice given by the ablest agricultural economists will have no weight with congressmen bent on getting votes. Parity has become sacred. To upset the parity cart would cost votes.

Millers Make Recommendations on Subsidy

The Ceiling and Subsidy Committee of the Millers National Federation held a meeting at Chicago recently, also attended by the chairman of a special soft wheat committee, and by Mr. J. B. Hutson of Office of Economic Stabilization (Judge Vinson), C. G. McClave of O.P.A., and Stuart Barnes and Miss M. P. Enders of D.S.C. The millers were in session by themselves the first day, and the second day's meeting was a joint conference of the millers and the government representatives.

The millers' committee concluded, after extensive consideration, that the subsidy program which has existed thru October, November and December is not satisfactory because the rates are not related to wheat markets; nor are the rates reasonably equitable in all respects; and that the program should be modified for the future. They therefore made certain proposals for modification which were presented to the government representatives.

The millers' committee repeated its previous objections to the flour subsidy program on the point of principle, contending that proper price controls on flour and bread could be maintained without a subsidy.

The committee proposed that in lieu of the flat rate subsidy there should be two rates—one for the Pacific Coast and one for mills east of that area. The reason for this distinction is because the C.C.C. support prices for wheat in

the Pacific Coast states are substantially higher in relation to the flour ceilings than is the case elsewhere.

New Wheat Ceiling Prices at Different Markets

To reflect parity to growers of this year's crop of wheat the maximum price has been increased 4 cents per bushel by O. P. Administrator Chester Bowles, as stated in last number of the Journal. Ceiling prices at the different markets are as stated herewith.

Terminal city	No. 1 Heavy Dark Northern Spring, No. 1 Heavy Northern Spring, No. 1 Heavy Red Spring, No. 1 Dark Hard Winter, No. 1 Hard Winter, No. 1 Yellow Hard Winter, No. 1 Hard White	No. 1 Red Winter, No. 1 Western Red, No. 1 White, No. 1 Soft Club, No. 1 Western White
	Price per bushel	Price per bushel
Duluth, Minn.	\$1.67½	\$1.67½
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.67½	1.67½
Missouri River markets.	1.65½	1.70½
East St. Louis, Ill.	1.72½	1.75½
St. Louis, Mo.	1.72½	1.75½
Chicago, Ill.	1.75½	1.75½
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.75½	1.75½
Boston, Mass.	1.92½	1.92½
New York, N. Y.	1.91½	1.91½
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.90½	1.90½
Baltimore, Md.	1.89½	1.89½
Atlanta, Ga.	1.92½	1.97
Memphis, Tenn.		1.79½
Galveston, Tex.	1.75½	1.80½
New Orleans, La.	1.80½	1.85½

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
Apr. 1.....	30,665	1,269	14,583	49,092	....
May 6.....	27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267	....
June 3.....	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	....
July 1.....	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196	....
Aug. 5.....	48,559	1,789	25,365	39,820	....
Sept. 2.....	52,634	2,620	28,718	38,593	....
Sept. 9.....	50,661	3,266	27,494	39,014	....
Sept. 16.....	51,751	3,468	26,823	40,954	3,346
Sept. 23.....	48,604	3,410	25,190	40,421	5,572
Sept. 30.....	49,418	3,059	23,598	37,308	8,132
Oct. 7.....	47,188	3,178	23,489	39,355	9,467
Oct. 14.....	47,776	3,205	23,860	41,110	10,911
Oct. 21.....	48,229	3,212	24,328	41,461	11,749
Oct. 28.....	48,614	3,235	23,809	42,950	12,029
Nov. 4.....	49,258	3,268	25,151	43,557	13,204
Nov. 10.....	49,435	3,301	24,918	43,967	14,307
Nov. 18.....	48,228	3,085	24,251	45,770	15,287
Nov. 25.....	47,718	2,930	24,065	45,261	16,716
Dec. 2.....	46,901	2,652	23,139	43,883	17,903
Dec. 9.....	47,053	2,566	22,958	43,648	21,227
Dec. 16.....	47,213	2,298	22,648	44,926	21,109
Dec. 23.....	46,515	1,442	20,218	43,000	20,764

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley in cents per bushel and for grain sorghums per cwt. for May delivery have been as follows:

	Option	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
	High	Low	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22	23
Chicago	165½	144	165½	164½	164½	163½	163	162½	162½	162½	163½	163
Minneapolis	159½	139	159½	157½	158	157	156½	155½	154½	154½	155½	156½
Kansas City	157½	137	157	156½	156½	155½	155½	154½	154½	154½	155½	155½
Duluth, durum	159½	151	158½	158½	158½	158½	158	158½	158½	158	158½	159½
Milwaukee	165½	144	165½	164½	164½	163½	163	162½	162½	162½	163½	163
Chicago	113½	105	110½	109½	109½	110½	110½	109½	110½	110½	111	110½
Kansas City	112½	100	105½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	105½	105½
Chicago	120½	94	110½	108½	108½	108½	109	108½	108½	108½	110½	110½
Minneapolis	111½	92	108½	106½	107½	107½	108	107½	107½	107½	109½	109½
Winnipeg	116½	89	112½	109½	109½	109½	110½	110½	108½	110½	112	112½
Chicago	73½	54	64	63½	63½	63½	64	63½	63½	63½	65½	65½
Chicago	111½	87½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	104½	106½
Kansas City	191	167½	181	178½	178	178	179	178½	178	181	181	183½

New Flour Subsidy System Jan. 1

The Defense Supplies Corporation announced Dec. 22 that the subsidy to be paid flour millers, instead of being the same for the whole country, will be adjusted monthly, as follows:

1. One rate on all wheat ground in the Pacific Coast area and all wheat originating there and ground elsewhere.

2. One rate on all wheat ground outside the Pacific Coast area except wheat originating on the coast.

The special Montana payments were designed to bring the rate on Montana flour shipped to the west coast up to the level paid on the coast. The new system will be effective Jan. 1.

Unemployment Compensation to Those Who Refuse Employment

The Doughboy Mills, Inc., of New Richmond, Wis., has filed an appeal with the Circuit Court at Madison from an order by the State Industrial Commission requiring the company to pay unemployment benefits to five women. The company alleges the women are not entitled to unemployment compensation because they refused employment when offered publicly.

In another suit the Commission's order against the company was upheld, Judge Reis ruling that the women had complied with the law when they registered with the proper employment agency.

Patronage Dividend in Court

The Supreme Court of Nebraska heard argument recently on an appeal from a decision of the district court of Frontier County enjoining the directors of the Farmers Elevator Co. of Eustis, Neb., from paying out any patronage dividends.

After operating for a number of years as a stock company it was voted at a meeting of stockholders to incorporate as a co-operative.

Five stockholders objecting went into court with the claim that minority stockholders cannot be deprived by a majority of their contractual right to dividends under the original articles.

The district court held that the defendants attempted to coerce stockholders to exchange their shares for patronage certificates and that what they were attempting to do was contrary to law.

Compensation Benefits for Grain Itch

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board has seen fit to include various types of dermatitis as an occupational disease for grain elevator workers.

Just recently the Ontario Government has conducted a clinic surveying all elevator workers for traces of tuberculosis with especially designed X-ray equipment, and so far as we could learn they did not find even the normal number of cases amongst these employees. From this it would appear as tho grain dust were a cure for T.B.; at least it certainly is not very harmful if at all.

Outward irritations from grain dust, however, might be slightly different and so the Board has decided that grain itch and other irritations should not be excluded from compensation benefits.—L. C. Irwin, supt., Searle Grain Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ont.

Bakersfield, Cal. — Federal Emergency Rubber Project officials recently received bids on a \$400,000 guayule rubber extraction mill to be built near here. The plant will be capable of extracting close to six tons of rubber daily from mature guayule plants.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Carrier Liable for Shortage?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have shipped several cars of grain lately which have had short out-turn weights. We have a Richardson Automatic Scale in our elevator which registers 8 bus. to each dump.

The Penna. R. R. offers to pay one-half of this shortage, the B. & O. S. W. has paid in full but the C. & E. I. refuses to make any sort of adjustment. These cars have arrived at destination with no evidence of leakage. Please advise.—W. E. Hutton & Son, Vincennes, Ind.

Ans.: The defense plea of clear record, or no evidence of leakage, is used by claim agents to lead shippers to cut down their claims; but has never succeeded in winning a suit. Clear record has no weight in the courts.

The courts uniformly have ruled that the railroad company must settle on the basis of the quantity loaded into the car at point of origin, as proved by shipper, in the absence of negligence on his part. The judges go on the theory that if the weight was less at destination the grain must have been lost while in charge of the railroad company during transit.

Claim agents of the better class of railroads settle promptly in full for the proved loss, rather than stand suit which they are certain to lose, in addition having to pay costs.

Grain shippers going to court recovered for loss on grain in the following cases, reported in the law reports: 163 N.W. 164; 99 N. W. 459; 270 S.W. 394; 141 N.W. 298; 157 S.W. 438; 177 N.E. 902; 203 S.W. 798; 168 S.W. 411; 289 S.W. 164; 129 N.W. 747; 118 N.W. 826; 204 N.W. 47; 164 N.W. 79; 247 S.W. 873.

The foregoing cases are several years old; and there have been none in recent years, because the legal departments of the railroad companies learned there was nothing to be gained by resistance in the courts.

Utilizing Corn Meal and Bran?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have a corn cutter and grader from which we get three grades of cracked corn, meal and bran. We crack the corn, sack it, sew in tags and load the cracked corn in cars and ship it to eastern markets.

What is the maximum amount the O.P.A. allows for this conversion? Would we be allowed more if we cracked corn and wheat and called it scratch feed?

How much food value has this meal compared with fine ground whole corn? If the meal is deficient in anything could we add something to make up the shortage? How could the bran best be used? Should it be re-ground and used with the meal in the poultry feed, or is it more adapted to some sort of cattle feed?—Paul E. Allison, Greenview, Ill.

Ans.: Corn bran has more food value than oat hulls and less than wheat bran. Morrison gives the analysis of corn bran as follows, with corn feed meal in parentheses: digestible protein, 5.7 (7.6); total digestible nutrients, 74.4 (84.2); protein, 9.8 (10.0); fat, 6.4 (4.4); fiber, 9.8 (3.0); nitrogen-free extract, 61.8 (70.1), all in percent-age.

The corn feed meal has more feed value than dent corn grading No. 2, the analysis of which is: digestible protein, 7.1; total digestible nutrients, 80.6; protein, 9.4; fat, 3.9; fiber, 2.2; nitrogen-free extract, 68.4 per cent.

Feed formulas calling for bran specify wheat bran; and if corn bran were substituted more would be required to make up the required weight of protein and fat, since wheat bran contains 13.1 per cent digestible protein compared with only 5.7 per cent in corn bran; 15.8 per cent protein, compared with 9.8 per cent. The fat and fiber percentages are not very different.

Dairy feeds utilize much wheat bran. One formula, for example, calls for 400 pounds of hominy feed or corn feed meal; 400 lbs. wheat bran; 700 lbs. ground oats; 200 lbs. wheat middlings; 100 lbs. linseed oil meal; 100 lbs. cottonseed oil meal; 100 lbs. soybean oil meal; 20 lbs. high calcium ground limestone, and 20 lbs. of salt.

Ground corn is priced on M.P.R. 401. The price is established on a like sale of No. 2 yellow corn, plus 50 cents a ton for grinding, 2 cents for sacking and the reasonable cost of the sacks.

Scratch feed is governed by 378 and sec. 17 of that regulation establishes the margin. If he has not a history the manufacturer takes the price of his nearest competitor.

Greenview, Ill., is in the territory of the Springfield O.P.A. office which should be addressed for copies of the regulations and an authoritative opinion.

Screens for Cob Burners?

Grain Dealers Journal: Some time ago the JOURNAL pictured a grain elevator featuring a screen on a cob burner. Where was this elevator located? So we could contract the management to get information on the screen, as our company is interested in having one made for our cob-burner.—Ada Akersall, manager Montmorenci Elevator of Lafayette Co-operative Elevator Co., Montmorenci, Ind.

Ans.: That more attention should be directed to preventing sparks from escaping from cob burners is indicated by the number of fires in recent months in grain elevators where the cause was reported to have been sparks from the cob burner.

To provide adequate screening surface and reduce the draft thru the screen the walls of the screen should rise vertically for about 5 feet and have a cone-shaped top, such as that installed by the A. B. Martin Grain Co., at La Fontaine, Ind.

Screens have been placed on cob burners by C. C. Shafer at McClure, O.; Pekin Farmers



Leland C. Miller, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Pres. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Grain Co., Pekin, Ill.; and J. E. McCann Grain Co., Buffalo, Ill. The screened burner at La Fontaine is described on page 347 of the Grain & Feed Journals for Oct. 25, 1939.

Rules for Grading Hay and Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: Where do I get copies of the rules for grading hay? Does the Department of Agriculture publish a bulletin giving official grades of hegari and milo? Who are the manufacturers of alfalfa dehydrating equipment?—Paul Hance, Tempe, Ariz.

Ans.: The Handbook of Official Hay Standards, as established by the Secretary of Agriculture gives the grade rules and much other information bearing on hay grades. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 5 cents.

Hegari and milo are graded as grain sorghums and the rules for grading are found in the Handbook of Official Grain Standards of the United States, prepared by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 15 cents; or copies may be obtained from local offices of the federal grain supervision.

Alfalfa dehydrating equipment is made by the O. W. Randolph Co., 3917 Imlay St., Toledo, O., and the Heil Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 3, 4.—Mississippi Seedsmen's Ass'n, Heidelberg Hotel, Jackson, Miss.

Jan. 10. Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Phillips Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Jan. 15. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 15, 16. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 18, 19, 20. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at the Hotel Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 22, 23. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 23, 24, 25. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Metropole Hotel, Fargo, N. D.

Jan. 24, 25. Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Feb. 6, 7. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

May 15, 16.—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

June 4, 5. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 18, 19, 20. American Seed Trade Association, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

President Elect Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

Leland C. Miller of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has stepped from Director and Vice-President to the Presidency of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. Mr. Miller has an aptitude for the grain business, his father, Frank Miller, having operated an elevator at Jefferson, Iowa, for many years, where Junior spent his boyhood.

Leland as he is best known by his associates, was in World War 1, saw action in France, and after the war became associated with Lowell Hoyt & Co. Later he became General Manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., with headquarters at Cedar Rapids. This position he now holds.

Mr. Miller is not only grain minded but is intensely interested in all Civic enterprises. His successful management leads us to believe that he will develop broad and aggressive leadership in the interests of private enterprise and the perpetuity of the best traditions of the grain trade.

Future of Terminals and Organized Markets

By HARRY C. SCHAAACK, Pres., Chicago Board of Trade, before Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

During these war years there have arisen many problems because of the curtailments and restrictions that were made necessary by the emergency, and it is my pleasure to compliment every branch of the industry for their unstinting devotion to the solution of them. Some situations have been made more complex because of the fact that those in authority have not had a full understanding of the many intricacies within the industry. It does appear that officialdom would profit by being counseled by practical, experienced grain people in matters of agriculture and the distribution of its products, rather than by theorists.

THE GRAIN INDUSTRY, from the farmer through the country grain dealers, exchanges, marketing agencies, processors, merchants and distributors, in fact, all of its phases during this war emergency, despite the many handicaps, has never shirked its patriotic duty. Beset as we have been by political bickerings and new and untried theories, we have managed to hold together, during the most trying period in our nation's history, the farmers' marketing machinery, and I, for one, am proud to be known as a small part of it.

THIS DELICATE MECHANISM is not the result of power politics, but had its inception in the free enterprise of pioneer days of the central west and has been refined and improved with the experiences of almost a century. It has been builded slowly and cautiously by the most able grain minds of the period, and today it is the most economic method of distributing the products of the soil that man has ever been able to evolve. Highly appraised theorists these many years have fruitlessly attempted to devise a replacement, and practically every substitute scheme that was offered has included some form of assistance from the public treasury.

BEFORE THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION on the Lakes in the spring of the year, in anticipation of an influx of inbound cargoes, buyers would circulate through the interior country and agree to buy grain for deferred shipment to fill outbound vessel space from Chicago. These contracts were frequently resold before the arrival of the shipment, and often changed hands many times before the grain involved was finally loaded aboard vessels. Thus we had the very first step in our system of trading in contracts for future delivery.

This practice continued to grow under this same free enterprise until it became of such proportions that it was recognized on the Board of Trade, which was organized in 1848, as an integral part of the grain handling machinery and was brought under supervision thru the enactment of rules for uniform practices. Thus was established in an open market a basic price for the handlers of cash grain. Elevators, users, and processors also found the futures market of great convenience to them. Here they could protect themselves against fluctuations by hedging their anticipated needs.

With the extending fields of production, sound economic reasoning warranted that intermediate markets be established where grain could be handled and stored, and these eventually became sub-terminal markets and country stations. Most of these later developing centers, however, continued to avail themselves of the hedging facilities offered by the more central markets.

FUNDAMENTAL NEED FOR FUTURES MARKET.—As we weave thru the many ramifications of our industry and analyze the methods of procedure employed in handling the more convinced we become that in any system of free economy the need for a futures market for the products of the soil is soundly funda-

mental. The only alternative that has yet been offered is a fixed price, which, of course, can only endure as a result of a complete regimentation of producers and consumers and the destruction of our American system of individual initiative and free enterprise.

The wonder of this nation lies in the fact that it was founded by free men who set forth in their early writings and teachings the cardinal principle of freedom. The grain industry is patterned after our republic, in which all of the democratic processes are employed. It might well be accepted by others as an example of honesty and integrity. We unequivocally accept without question the word of either contracting party regardless of the number of dollars that might be involved, and repudiations of these oral contracts are infrequent, in fact, almost nonexistent.

Ours is a business of which we might well be proud, and for which we should be very vigilant that it be not over-regulated and perhaps destroyed.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.—Some weeks ago I spoke before the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n in convention in Chicago, and at that time I said, and it is just as true today, that all things are relative and a strong superstructure can be erected only upon a foundation of equal strength. Our foundation is a fundamental principle which is as old as the world itself, sometimes circumvented but never defeated—the law of supply and demand. From this has risen the superstructure, our system of distribution. In dealing with things material, where the human element is a factor, and in consideration of the fact that no human being is infallible, imperfections are always possible. I likened the grain industry to a finely balanced piece of machinery where all parts must of necessity perform in precise harmony with each other. Just as certainly as does the machine become immobile with an ill-fitting part in its general assembly, so too becomes our marketing machinery when our branches are no longer in proper relationship to the whole. If disunity and eventual disintegration are to be avoided within our industry, we must of necessity have complete coordination and cooperation from all of its branches.

THE ORGANIZED GRAIN TRADE has ever been solicitous of the welfare of its first partner, the farmer. It has adjusted the marketing machinery to the demands of the occasion, and has registered strenuous objections at times to proposed legislation that would react to his detriment. It has protested vigorously to the encroachment of government into the field of free enterprise, when such encroachments tended to restrict the fluidity of the markets for his commodities. It has counseled wisely, as the Congressional Records will prove, against proposals that would permit governmental agencies to assume his prerogatives. It has freely provided without cost crop and market information of extensive value.

In the field of education it has urged the discontinuing of practices that were costly and unwise. In short, the attitude of the grain trade toward the grower is that normally found in well regulated partnerships.

In recent years we of the Board of Trade have augmented our directorate by the addition of three country directors, thereby permitting the grower, through this representation, a free voice in matters pertaining to the conduct of the general business of the Exchange.

NEED FOR UNITY.—In these turbulent days of stress, there is manifestly more than ever before a need for complete unity within the industry. If we are to remain an integrated group, our objectives must be identical and our activities correlated. Continued freedom of mar-

ket flexibility, which is now so seriously threatened, must then be of concern to all of us, not just some of us.

Mr. Emerson P. Schmitt, director of economic research for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a recent article stated:

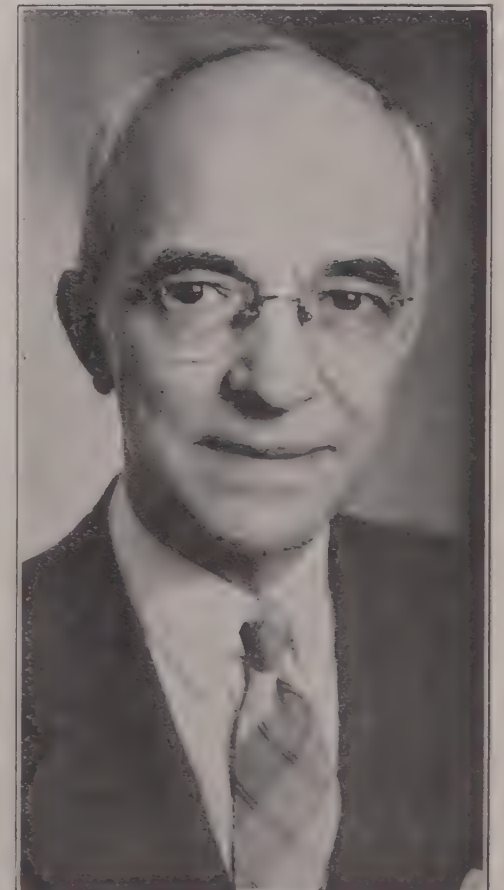
"The relation between freedom and peace on the one hand and the free market on the other is casual and subtle. This relationship is not clearly visible to the naked eye, and this explains why well meaning people and groups keep urging plans and programs in the name of liberty but which must needs have the effect of destroying liberty. They mean well but do not know what 'well' means. This subtle relationship also explains why freedom and peace are so easily lost step by step, and the process is so stealthy that the minds of even many of the intellectuals do not know by what means the damage was done until it is too late."

"As one free market is displaced, other interests are either injured by the favor granted to the one group, or, having discovered how easy it is to gain concessions, press their cause. Bit by bit the market is robbed of its effectiveness, so that when it is ruptured to the point where it can no longer function, the planners pronounce the free society dead and promote a planned society."

Private property, free enterprise, and the free market evolved out of the needs and requirements of our people from time to time. They are expressions of voluntary cooperation and progress. Under these institutions and arrangements, human personality and personal freedom have flowered to the maximum degree.

FUTURE OF MARKETS DEPENDENT ON CONGRESS.—The economic and lawful future of the terminal and organized markets as we know them is dependent then, in a large measure, upon our senators and representatives in Congress. These gentlemen are human like the rest of us, and I am sure that none of us has a complete understanding of all of the phases of business and commerce. Errors of judgment frequently occur because of the lack of a complete understanding of the subject involved.

We do have more than a smattering knowl-
[Concluded on Page 477]



Harry C. Schaack, Pres. Chicago Board of Trade

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Unable to Get Trimmers for Loaded Cars

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated: We would be interested in a good air blast car loader, one that will handle wheat from our automatic scale at rate of around 1400 bushels per hour. The labor situation is so acute and the work in car so hot and dusty that it is becoming impossible to hire men to trim cars loaded with grain.—Hill & Eatherly Grain Co., Fay W. Eatherly, Mgr., Erick, Okla.

Rough Rice Made Available to Army

The War Food Administration will require rice millers in the southern rice producing area and in California to make available to the armed services 30 per cent of the rough rice on hand Dec. 21, 1944.

This action does not reduce civilian rice supplies below anticipated levels since the quantity involved is within the quantity allocated to the Army from the 1944 rice crop.

WHY Burned Plants Are Not Rebuilt

Lost! In a maize of red tape and conflicting dictation the proposed rebuilding of one modern soybean processing plant by Allied Mills, Inc., to replace plant burned at Taylorville, Ill., last May. Immediately after the fire the company set about making plans to replace the structure. Priorities were requested and labor sought. Workmen were available only from Springfield area where carpenters' scale of wage is \$1.50 as against \$1.15 in Taylorville (no workmen here).

W.L.B., consulted, would not approve increase in pay over Taylorville area scale for men brought in unless W.F.A. classified proposed structure as vital to war effort.

W.F.A. refused to classify it as such. Congressman Evan Howell was appealed to for assistance. He requested reconsideration of W.F.A.'s refusal to classify plant as vital to war effort; was referred by W.F.A. to its fruits and vegetable branch of its office of distribution.

After a prolonged study this branch found that of the 185,000,000 bus. of soybeans processed over the country, Allied Mills had contributed 750,000 bus., an insufficient amount in the overall production to warrant certifying the damaged plant as essential to the war effort.

W.F.A. spokesman suggested, if the company will present data showing materials available to rebuild, carpenters and other craftsmen in Springfield area for the job, and submit this evidence to War Manpower Commission, IF the W.M.C. approved, and the W.F.A. recanted its earlier findings that Allied Mills soybeans were not vital to war, a joint recommendation by W.F.A. and W.M.C. might be sent to the W.L.B. to grant temporary wage hike during rebuilding period to Springfield area carpenters.

However, W.F.A. was none too hopeful, for after all, temporary raise of wage might be construed as a violation of the president's "hold the line" order. It has been several months that the proposed rebuilding project has been jockeying about in the alphabetical abyss of "ifs."

Meanwhile Allied Mills, Inc., awaits permission to rebuild its plant and process its beans.

Valuable Hints on Fire Control

The Mill Mutuals, Ohio Department, 22 East Gay street, Columbus, O., have prepared a mimeographed booklet containing valuable instructions to those charged with preventing and controlling fires in grain elevators and mills.

It is intended that each member of the plant fire brigade shall receive a copy of the booklet and keep it handy for reference and study. The purpose is to enlist the help of the personnel in minimizing loss by fire in properties insured by the Mill Mutuals.

Only a few of the many valuable suggestions contained in the booklet are listed in the following:

TURN IN THE ALARM.—While all members should be familiar with the manner of turning in an alarm, one individual should have the responsibility of seeing that the Public Fire Department is summoned at once. There have been instances where employees have become excited and while attempting to extinguish a fire themselves, the fire department was not called until the fire was beyond control. The Fire Department phone number should be displayed near all phones.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRE.—Certain members of brigade should be designated to fight fire with the first aid equipment such as buckets of water, extinguishers, standpipe and hose, etc. **DON'T FEAR A DUST EXPLOSION.** The "Mill Mutuals" have never, in their 50 years of experience, had a fireman or a workman injured by a dust explosion during

New Concrete Elevator at Peterson, Ia.

The Farmers Elevator and Supply Co., of Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, has a new 45,000 bushel annex adjoining its long wood elevator on the C & N-W.R.R.

This reinforced concrete annex designed and built by the Tillotson Construction Co. is designed with a bucket elevator instead of the ordinary method of conveying into the annex. The leg is cross-spouted to and from the old elevator. The annex is equipped with an automatic scale with a direct loading spout to cars and the bins on the driveway side have drawoff spouts for truck loading. This arrangement is ideally suited for the handling of beans as it prevents much of the breaking and decreases dockage.

The annex was designed to fit the particular need of the Peterson Farmers Elevator & Supply Co. This company, organized in 1907 has had a steady growth.

Starting with the handling of grain for members the Company has since added sidelines of feed, seed, coal and twine. All mixed feeds now sold are mixed in their own plant and sold under a Company trade mark. In 1943 the Company purchased 358,751 bus. of grain and did a total volume of \$520,842 of business.

Finding their grain elevator capacity inadequate they awarded a contract to the Tillotson Company to complete for the 1944 bean harvest a 45,000 bus annex. This will take care of a portion of the 100,000 bus. of soybeans that the Big 4 Co-Operative Processing Ass'n of Sheldon, Iowa, of which the Peterson Company is a member, expects to purchase from patrons. The firm is also a member of the Westcentral Co-Operative Grain Co. H. R. Lindberg is the manager.

the process of a fire. All dust explosions that have occurred in risks we insure have been the signal of the origin of the fire.

All personnel should assist the firemen upon arrival.

MOVE RAILROAD CARS AND MOTOR VEHICLES NEAR PLANT.—Many times loaded box cars are on sidings near plant that can be saved if moved in time. Designate men for this duty.

WATCHMEN ON DUTY AFTER FIRE.—After fire has been extinguished, two watchmen should be appointed to look for a re-break of the fire. Many small fires that were thought to have been extinguished have broken into flames later on and resulted in severe or oftentimes total loss. Make certain the men designated for this job are dependable and fully realize the importance of their duty.

WATER BARRELS AND BUCKETS.—EACH floor of EACH section of plant must be protected by one barrel of brine or calcium chloride treated water for each 2,500 feet of floor space unless machinery is crowded and aisles narrow; in that case, there must be at least one barrel at each end of room regardless of area. Barrels must be covered with a tight lid to keep out dust and prevent evaporation; two (or more) buckets must be at each barrel and should be fastened to top of lid or immediately over it with a seal similar to car seal.

Top of barrel should be clean and not used for storage of tools or rubbish.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE EXTINGUISHERS.—There should be one carbon tetrachloride extinguisher accessible to each motor or where there is an excessive amount of oil or grease.

NO MOTORS with open brushes or contacts should be used in plant—except the totally enclosed type. This applies also to small motors on Novadel feeders, pumps and the like.

PORTABLE LAMPS that are to be dropped into bins must be dustproof; other portable lamps should have keyless, weather-proof sockets and a good guard. All portable lamp cord must be reinforced (preferably Type S) cord. Ordinary lamp cord should not be used for this purpose.

Wheat Ground during the four months ending Oct. 31 amounted to 200,612,459 bus., against 189,735,519 bus. during the like period of 1943, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.



New Concrete Annex of Farmers Elevator Co., at Peterson, Ia.

Washington News

The drying of corn is to be made the subject of a regulation to be promulgated by the O.P.A.

United States flour shipped thru Canadian ports will be eligible for export subsidy, the C.C.C. ruled Dec. 15.

The Office of Production, which includes the management of live stock feed supplies, is to be abolished, this work being taken over by the A.A.A., it is said, effective Jan. 1.

Distillers of industrial as well as beverage alcohol may use not more than 50 per cent of total grain in making whisky during January, it was announced Dec. 24 by the W.P.B.

Wheat purchases by the C.C.C. thru No. 30 totaled 102,133,000 bus. and stocks on hand were 96,469,000 bus. Sales for feed have been only 94,734,000 bus., compared with 188,693,000 a year ago.

Frank Hancock, formerly a member of the House from North Carolina, has been appointed pres. of the C.C.C., to succeed J. B. Hutson, who is to be assistant to Jas. F. Byrnes, director of war mobilization.

The area of production for the fruit and vegetable industry was the subject of a hearing recently at New York. Hearings will be held soon on the country elevator industry, by the Wage and Hour Division.

A sub-committee of the House committee on post-war control for agriculture was told at a recent Chicago meeting by economists of the University of Illinois, Harvard University and Leland Stanford University that price support, production control and government ownership could only result in eventual collapse of agriculture.

The bill freezing social security taxes at one per cent was signed Dec. 16 by the president. This is the third annual enactment by Congress to prevent raising the tax. Senator Vandenberg told the Senate in debate that one per cent would pay all benefits for the next 20 years. The president approved the bill reluctantly, perhaps because the vote was sufficient to override a veto.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has held that orders of the War Labor Board are merely "advice" which no one has any legal duty to obey. The court held that anyone who refuses to comply with orders of the War Labor Board is not defying a command of the government and that since the orders are merely advisory, no government official has the right to impose punishments on those who do not comply. The Supreme Court has refused to alter this decision.

"In all, the wartime activities of C.C.C. undertaken in 1942, 1943 and 1944 will cost about 1 billion dollars. Roughly one-half of this amount is being used for dairy feed and milk payments; approximately one-fourth is accounted for by losses on sales of feed wheat, and the remainder is made up of losses in connection with oilseed crops, processed vegetables, dried fruits, beans, potatoes and a number of other commodities."—J. B. Hutson, retiring pres. of Commodity Credit Corporation.

To help domestic flour millers obtain supplies of high protein and other qualities of wheat which are in short supply, C.C.C. will offer until further notice its limited stocks of such wheat for sale on the following price basis—For sale in storage, the price will be the basic on-track O.P.A. ceiling price effective Dec. 13, at the storage location plus 1.5c per bu. to cover merchandising and handling charges; for sale loaded out of warehouse, the basic on-track O.P.A. ceiling price at the storage location plus 2.5c per bu. to cover merchandising and handling charges.

An additional \$13,000,000 to pay farmers for conservation practices carried out in 1944 is included in the deficiency appropriation bill passed by the House, most of it to be paid out in the Southern states by the A.A.A.

The crop insurance bill passed the Senate Dec. 14 and went to the House for approval of a Senate amendment providing \$30,000,000 to encourage flax production. The insurance would cover 75 per cent of the appraised average yield of wheat, cotton and flaxseed if applications are filed from 50 farms or one-third of the productive farms in a county.

Fewer Beans to Be Set Aside

The War Food Administration has amended War Food Order 45 to re-adjust set-aside requirements for edible dry beans by classes in accordance with revised allocations to claimant war agencies.

The amendment, effective Dec. 1, divides 100 classes of beans into 4 separate set-aside groups; fixes the set-aside percentage for each group or class according to need. The percentages, based on deliveries into civilian channels, vary from 35 to 300 percent as follows:

Group 1: Pea, Great Northern, small white, flat small white. The new percentage is 35, the former percentage 40.

Group 2: Red Kidney (3 classes). New percentage 300. Former percentage 100.

Group 3: Baby Lima. New percentage 60, former percentage 100.

Group 4: Pink. New percentage 100, former percentage 100.

Group 4: Small Red. New percentage 100, former percentage 40.

On the basis of volume, the re-adjusted percentages represent smaller quantity of beans than the former 40 and 100 percent set-aside requirements from two class groups. Pinto beans are eliminated from the set-aside requirements, and an increase in red kidneys and small reds will be virtually off-set in volume by a decrease in the percentage requirements for white beans in Group 1.

All beans in the first 3 groups will be purchased only by the Armed services, authorized purchasers or country shippers who acquire them for resale to authorized purchasers or armed services, while those in Group 4 will be eligible for purchase by any governmental agency by authorized purchasers, and by country shippers who acquire them for resale to authorized purchasers or governmental agencies.

Insecticide manufacturers having ceilings based on March, 1942, may apply for price adjustments if present ceilings threaten to curtail production.

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 90 per cent of parity, average \$1.35 per bushel at the farm, available until Dec. 31 on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 90 per cent of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944, to May 31, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

Future of Terminals and Organized Markets

[Continued from page 475]

edge of the grain industry. Altho most of us have made this marketing and merchandising of grain our life's work, we have few amongst us that are so well equipped that we designate them as "experts" in all of its phases. Ours is a highly complex system. Its functional relationships are easily dislocated, and if "experts" within the industry itself are few, it is readily understandable that they are far less numerous in the halls of Congress. Granting that that is the situation, errors of judgment in legislative questions on agriculture and the distribution of its products would easily result from their lack of understanding rather than wilful action that would tend to destroy our system of free enterprise.

Having gained our knowledge thru practical experience, it then becomes our duty in all controversial matters on agriculture that do arise in our legislative halls to impart to our immediate representatives our arguments as to the probable effects of the proposed legislation. Our interest is compatible with that of the producer. What is detrimental to him, is likewise detrimental to the organized grain trade and to the free enterprise system.

IN UNISON then, ours can be a voice capable of commanding a hearing when our interests and the interests of a free people are in jeopardy. Without concerted action we cannot be held blameless when our legal representatives in Congress have failed to receive our guidance on issues that vitally affect the entire industry and all of our population as well.

Ours is a duty to society. If we are to keep our place in the economy of our American life of opportunity that our sons and daughters are now fighting so heroically on the battlefields of the world to preserve, we must unite and become more vocal, so that when they return victoriously from foreign soils they cannot charge us with dereliction during their absence.

Calcium Chloride for Anti-Freeze

To prevent water from freezing in barrels kept full for protection from fire it is a well recognized practice to add calcium chloride. This acts like salt, but is much more effective. Of course, the chloride does not evaporate; and if the water evaporates the chloride remains as a solid.

If sufficient calcium chloride is added the water will not freeze at 50 degrees below zero Fahr. Economy in the use of the chemical makes it advisable to add no more than is necessary to prevent freezing at the lowest recorded temperature in the locality.

The table herewith shows in column 1 the specific gravity of the solution, in column 2 the freezing point in Fahrenheit degrees, in column 3 the number of pounds of Solvay 73 to 75 per cent solid calcium chloride per gallon of solution, and in column 4 the number of pounds of Solvay 77 to 80 per cent flake calcium chloride per gallon of solution. This brand is free from harmful magnesium.

Working Table For Calcium Chloride Brine

Specific Gravity	Freezing Point	Pounds 73-75% Solid Calcium Chloride Per Gal.	Pounds 77-80% Flake Calcium Chloride Per Gal.
		Calcium Chloride Per Gal.	Calcium Chloride Per Gal.
1.02	+30.2	.26	.25
1.04	+28.0	.55	.51
1.06	+25.9	.84	.78
1.08	+23.4	1.13	1.06
1.10	+20.3	1.42	1.33
1.12	+16.5	1.70	1.59
1.14	+12.0	2.00	1.87
1.16	+ 7.0	2.30	2.15
1.18	+ 1.4	2.60	2.43
1.20	- 5.8	2.90	2.72
1.22	-13.2	3.20	3.00
1.24	-21.3	3.51	3.29
1.26	-30.8	3.83	3.58

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 21.—Alfred Bartelt, Huntingburg, 23-year-old Dubois County farmer with a record yield of 163.8 bus of corn an acre is 1944 Hoosier corn king.

Hartington, Neb., Dec. 22.—Large corn crop of corn, about 20 per cent not picked; a lot of shelling going on when grain box cars are available. Moisture content running high, average from 20 to 23 per cent.—Star Elevator, A. C. Trautman, mgr.

Leonardville, Kan., Nov. 24.—Very few soybeans raised in this part of the country; they don't seem to do so well. Corn is a good crop; acreage small, average yield, about 30 bus. Open pollinated is high in moisture; Hybrid, dry. Very little corn offered for sale, about all of the crop will go to feeders.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n., P. W. Blauer, mgr.

Beloit, Kan.—Harold Pruitt cut his second crop of oats and put it into shocks Nov. 30. Mr. Pruitt harvested his first crop which made around 50 bus to the acre. He then seeded the ground to alfalfa and a volunteer crop of oats came up and did so well that he cut and harvested it. Estimates place the yield of the late oats crop at 40 bus. per acre.—G. M. H.

Republic, Kan.—George Frankamp of White Rock Township has been awarded the Kansas state championship in the 1944 national corn growing contest which was sponsored by the De Kalb Agricultural Ass'n. The winning yield was 124.40 bus per acre. Second place was won by Homer Cardwell, farmer in Union Township, four miles southeast of Republic. His yield was 90.6 bus an acre.—G. M. H.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 1.—Fall wheat and fall rye have made an excellent showing with a very good coverage for winter. There is some wheat, however, that is showing a little yellowing caused by drouth. Ontario County reports there is insufficient top on late-sown fields for winter coverage. Generally speaking though, even the late-sown wheat is in a very satisfactory condition.—N. C. Engelter, acting director, Ontario Dept. of Agr.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 22.—It is estimated that Michigan farmers planted 979,000 acres to wheat this fall, which is 10,000 acres or 1 per cent more than a year earlier, 47 per cent more than two years ago, 17 per cent more than the 10-year average, and more than in any of the past 18 years with the exception of the fall of 1936, in which year 1,027,000 were planted. The reported condition for Dec. 1 is the highest for that date in 13 years.—C. J. Borum, M. L. Lowe, R. V. Norman, Agr. Statisticians, Michigan Dept. of Agr.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 21.—The Kansas winter wheat acreage sown in the fall of 1944 is estimated at 13,621,000 acres or 4 per cent more than the 13,097,000 acres (revised) sown in the fall of 1943 and the largest acreage sown since the fall of 1938, according to the winter wheat and rye report issued today. This would be about one percent more than the 10-year (1933-42) seeding of 13,506,000 acres. Soil moisture conditions were excellent at seeding time, except in the two or three western tiers of counties where dry topsoil delayed seeding operations until the early October rains were received.—Bureau of Agr. Economics and the Kansas State Bureau of Agr.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 1.—In Old Ontario there has been a very low rainfall, and in some cases ploughing was delayed because of the extremely dry conditions. However, before freeze-up, more than the usual amount of ploughing had been completed, and fall work on farms is well in hand. Fall wheat and fall rye have made an excellent showing with a very good coverage for winter. There is some wheat, however, that is showing a little yellowing caused by drought. Ontario County reports there is insufficient top on late-sown fields for winter coverage. Generally speaking though, even the late-sown wheat is in a very satisfactory condition.—N. C. Engelter, Acting Director, Ontario Dept. of Agr.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The Crop Reporting Board reports that there has been seeded for the 1945 winter wheat crop 49,589,000 acres, against 46,349,000 for the 1944 crop.

The condition Dec. 1 was 87 per cent, against 69 per cent on the last crop Dec. 1. The indicated yield per acre of 15.4 bus. promises a crop of 761,591,000 bus., against 764,073,000 bus. in 1944.

Rye acreage sown for all purposes is 4,726,000, compared with 4,701,000 acres for the crop of 1944; and the condition Dec. 1 was 88 per cent, against 76 per cent a year ago.

In leading states the acreage sown to rye is 566,000 in Nebraska, 545,000 in South Dakota, 398,000 in Oklahoma, 278,000 in North Dakota, 210,000 in Kansas, 194,000 in North Carolina, 187,000 in Indiana 175,000 in Missouri, 175,000 in Tennessee and 158,000 in Minnesota.

Formerly the Northwest states were the leading rye producers. In the eastern states and some southern areas the acreage increase this fall is the result of an effort to provide late fall and early spring pasture and a winter cover crop.

The number of persons working on farms Nov. 1 is estimated at 10,690,000 or practically the same as on the like date last year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Apr. 15..143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156.0	
May 15..144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0	
June 15..145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0	
July 15..146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0	
Aug. 15..146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0	
Sept. 15..146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0	
Oct. 15..147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0	
Nov. 15..148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0	
Dec. 15..149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0	
1944						
Jan. 15..149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0	
Feb. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Mar. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Apr. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
May 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
June 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
July 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Aug. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Sept. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Oct. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
FARM PRICES						
Apr. 15..122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167	
May 15..122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0	
June 15..124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0	
July 15..126.0	108.0	65.6	80.9	92.0	170.0	
Aug. 15..127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0	
Sept. 15..130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	95.5	169.0	
Oct. 15..135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0	
Nov. 15..137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0	
Dec. 15..143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0	
1944						
Jan. 15..146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0	
Feb. 15..146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0	
Mar. 15..146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0	
Apr. 15..147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0	
May 15..147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0	
June 15..143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0	
July 15..139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0	
Aug. 15..135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0	
Sept. 15..135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	193.0	
Oct. 15..142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	95.4	204.0	

United States Grain Crops for 59 Years

Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture of sorghums, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybean crops of the United States from 1886 to 1944, in bushels, are as follows, three ciphers omitted:

	Sorghums for Grain	Winter	Wheat Spring	All	Corn, All	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
1886	.....	.....	.....	513,540	1,782,767	682,312	23,854	73,502	.....
1887	.....	.....	.....	490,761	1,604,549	696,175	22,548	72,395	.....
1888	.....	.....	.....	423,867	2,250,632	773,139	28,417	75,930	.....
1889	.....	.....	.....	504,370	2,294,289	831,047	29,524	80,790	.....
1890	.....	.....	.....	449,042	1,650,446	609,122	26,378	69,880	.....
1891	.....	.....	.....	677,543	2,335,804	836,789	29,541	94,160	.....
1892	.....	.....	.....	611,854	1,897,412	721,824	28,713	95,170	.....
1893	.....	.....	.....	505,795	1,900,401	707,129	26,700	87,109	.....
1894	.....	.....	.....	541,873	1,615,016	750,009	26,758	74,211	.....
1895	.....	.....	.....	542,119	2,534,762	924,858	29,636	104,475	.....
1896	.....	.....	.....	522,963	2,671,048	774,929	31,858	97,479	.....
1897	.....	.....	.....	606,202	2,287,628	829,525	31,137	102,575	.....
1898	.....	.....	.....	768,148	2,351,323	842,205	29,062	98,174	.....
1899	.....	.....	.....	655,143	2,645,796	937,173	26,001	118,161	.....
1900	.....	.....	.....	599,315	2,661,978	945,483	27,413	96,588	.....
1901	.....	.....	.....	762,546	1,715,752	799,812	30,773	123,800	.....
1902	.....	.....	.....	686,959	2,773,954	1,076,899	33,877	146,207	.....
1903	.....	.....	.....	663,115	2,515,093	885,469	28,932	149,335	.....
1904	.....	.....	.....	555,571	2,686,624	1,011,556	28,461	166,103	.....
1905	.....	.....	.....	706,026	2,954,148	1,104,395	31,173	171,639	.....
1906	.....	.....	.....	740,509	3,032,910	1,022,715	29,609	179,148	.....
1907	.....	.....	.....	628,764	2,613,797	801,144	28,247	150,534	.....
1908	.....	.....	.....	642,818	2,566,742	829,308	28,650	170,780	.....
1909	417,796	266,131	683,927	2,611,157	1,013,909	30,083	173,069	.....	.....
1910	429,875	195,601	625,476	2,852,794	1,106,162	29,098	142,419	.....	.....
1911	428,740	189,426	618,166	2,474,635	885,527	31,398	145,074	.....	.....
1912	402,703	327,308	730,011	2,947,842	1,353,273	37,911	196,927	.....	.....
1913	501,239	249,862	751,101	2,272,540	1,039,131	40,390	158,820	.....	.....
1914	670,945	226,542	897,487	2,523,750	1,066,328	42,120	177,712	.....	.....
1915	640,565	368,072	1,008,637	2,829,044	1,435,270	46,751	206,976	.....	.....
1916	456,118	178,454	634,572	2,425,206	1,138,969	43,089	159,157	.....	.....
1917	389,956	229,834	619,790	2,908,242	1,442,519	60,321	182,209	.....	.....
1918	556,506	347,624	904,130	2,441,249	1,428,611	83,421	225,067	.....	.....
1919	748,460	203,637	952,097	2,678,541	1,106,603	78,659	131,086	.....	.....
1920	613,227	230,050	843,277	3,070,604	1,444,291	61,915	171,042	.....	.....
1921	602,793	216,171	818,964	2,928,442	1,045,270	61,023	132,702	.....	.....
1922	571,459	275,190	846,649	2,707,306	1,147,905	100,986	152,908	.....	.....
1923	555,299	204,183	759,482	2,875,292	1,227,184	55,961	158,994	.....	.....
1924	571,558	268,633	840,091	2,298,071	1,424,422	59,076	167,314	.....	4,947
1925	401,116	268,026	669,142	2,853,083	1,410,336	42,779	192,779	.....	4,875
1926	631,950	201,594	833,544	2,574,511	1,141,941	55,361	164,467	.....	5,239
1927	547,666	327,067	874,733	2,677,671	1,093,097	62,111	204,057	.....	6,938
1928	577,417	335,644	912,961	2,714,535	1,318,977	38,591	329,625	.....	7,880
1929	586,055	236,125	822,180	2,535,546	1,118,414	35,482	280,242	.....	9,398
1930	631,205	258,497	889,702	2,065,273	1,277,379	46,275	303,752	.....	13,471
1931	817,962	114,259	932,221	2,588,509	1,126,913	32,290	198,543	.....	16,783
1932	478,291	267,497	745,788	2,906,873	1,246,548	40,639	302,042	.....	14,975
1933	350,792	178,183	528,975	2,351,658	731,500	21,150	155,825	.....	10,147
1934	405,552	91,377	496,929	1,377,126	525,889	16,045	118,348	.....	23,095
1935	465,319	161,025	626,344	2,296,669	1,194,902	58,597	288,774	.....	44,378
1936	519,013	107,448	626,461	1,524,317	789,100	25,554	147,452	.....	29,983
1937	685,102	188,991	873,993	2,644,995	1,146,258	49,449	219,635	.....	45,272
1938	686,637	244,164	930,801	2,542,238	1,053,839	55,039	252,139	.....	62,729
1939	563,431	191,540	754,971	2,619,137	937,215	39,249	276,298	.....	87,409
1940	80,363	589,151	227,547	816,698	2,449,200	1,235,628	40,601	309,235	.....
1941	107,782	671,293	274,644	945,937	3,228,361	1,166,392	25,872	284,426	.....
1942	106,770	703,253	278,074	981,327	2,672,541	1,176,107	45,191	358,709	.....
1943	103,168	529,606	306,692	836,298	3,175,154	1,358,730	57,341	426,150	.....
1944	181,756	764,073	314,574	1,078,647	3,076,159	1,143,867	30,781	322,187	.....

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

St. Marys, Kan.—About three-fourths of the 1944 corn crop around St. Marys has been sent to market, according to C. M. Yocum, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator. A total of 113 car loads of corn was shipped between Oct. 11 and Dec. 10, compared with 75 cars during the same time last year and 49 cars two years ago.—G. M. H.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 21.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains were delivered from farms in western Canada, the week ended Dec. 14, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 8,666,405; oats, 1,547,266; barley, 1,681,502; rye, 61,250; flaxseed, 59,833; since Aug. 1, compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 206, 140,010 (108,481,824); oats, 36,702,997 (53,687,467); barley, 54,372,140 (43,872,238); rye, 2,475,650 (1,177,188); flaxseed, 6,325,475 (13,157,994).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Hallam, Neb.—Farmers are hoping the weather man will give them freezing weather so that they can get the rest of their corn harvested. But, even with the mud, a great deal of corn has been picked thru neighborhood co-operation. In spite of the mud and other handicaps, Edward A. Smith, who owns a single row mechanical picker, husked about 16,000 bus of corn from 550 acres on seven different farms. His picker was in use from 6 in the morning until 10 at night, and one of the neighbors worked with Smith all of the time.—G.M.H.

Wheat Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	3,152,347	3,182,289	.....	.....
Chicago	3,005,000	3,846,000	4,226,000	3,830,000
Duluth	13,373,325	16,330,000	19,076,600	22,339,020
Ft. Wm.	45,978,548	41,200,311	48,064,085	61,942,425
Ft. Worth	494,200	1,691,200	935,200	1,517,600
H'tch'n's	2,675,700	2,782,350	.....	.....
Indian'p's	702,800	669,000	313,600	446,000
Kan. City	5,673,600	4,426,200	5,763,000	5,912,600
Milwaukee	888,095	75,200	1,418,080	660,970
Minn'p'lis	7,355,200	16,062,000	5,915,200	9,477,000
New Orleans	.....	81,864	73,200	161,473
New York	1,051,650	1,450,857	1,042,000	193,000
Ogd'n, Utah	702,000	731,000	406,000	624,000
Omaha	539,119	1,499,324	1,122,325	2,716,920
Peoria	813,500	1,263,800	413,000	918,900
Phila.	2,193,347	3,024,965	1,294,577	1,978,632
Portland	434,662	.....	659,592	.....
St. Joseph	899,570	1,064,280	751,150	885,090
St. Louis	4,486,200	4,056,206	4,367,300	4,810,400
Seattle	1,071,550	2,053,200	.....	.....
Superior	5,980,238	8,451,290	7,271,153	12,438,659
Toledo	1,331,220	1,116,775	673,200	513,400
Wichita	1,725,500	1,327,700	2,079,100	2,028,100

Corn Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	738,741	127,641	.....	.....
Chicago	14,539,000	10,921,000	6,169,000	4,082,000
Duluth	455,990	261,945	181,035	252,000
Ft. Wm.	39,882	11,757	4,956	5,949
Ft. Worth	228,000	57,000	12,000	3,000
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Indian'p'lis	2,905,300	2,636,000	1,360,000	1,385,000
Kan. City	5,249,600	2,895,100	2,895,000	1,678,500
Milwaukee	525,880	708,640	143,370	60,180
Minn'p'lis	1,564,800	891,000	1,184,000	741,000
New Orleans	778,584	229,500	644,971	108,409
New York	43,649	21,500	.....	.....
Omaha	3,056,400	2,006,576	2,448,000	1,739,634
Peoria	3,353,500	3,349,800	1,574,000	1,453,800
Phila.	180,260	495,143	244,103	338,732
Portland	395,599	.....	23,620	.....
St. Joseph	2,083,840	1,536,480	973,280	783,200
St. Louis	4,215,700	4,699,400	1,618,400	1,652,500
Seattle	304,500	78,000	.....	.....
Superior	482,559	220,062	332,011	252,000
Toledo	542,400	380,800	172,800	44,800
Wichita	51,200	14,400	4,800	4,800

Spokane, Wash.—Spokane as a terminal grain inspection station maintains its favorable lead with 30 per cent of the grain federally inspected at all northwestern stations from July 1 to Nov. 30. Spokane inspections for the term totaled 6,400 carloads, compared with 7,606 for the like period a year ago. For November, there were 850 carloads inspected. Columbia River terminals received 5,710 for the long term against 5,801; Puget Sound districts, 5,053 against 7,336; all other interior stations, 4,060 against 8,144. Total of 21,223 cars were inspected compared with 28,887 a year ago. Montana wheat inspected in the northwest during November totaled 198 carloads, and from July to date, 2252 carloads.—F. K. H.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 23.—Offerings of corn from the northwest have been heavy, however, Illinois farmers have not been in the selling mood, at least not in such liberal quantities. The corn from the northwestern part of the belt generally is of high moisture content and cannot be dried very satisfactorily. Unfavorable weather has slowed up country deliveries, and terminal market receipts have not been burdensome. Shrinkage will be tremendous unless this high moisture corn is moved during real cold weather when it can be handled and shipped with the lowest possible risk. Small contract stocks were responsible for December maintaining a substantial premium over the later months. No activity in soybeans, only stray cars moving, a few being ordered out of storage, principally for billing. Tentative acreage goals and price support programs for soybeans, flaxseed, cotton and peanuts in 1945 were announced last month. No change from 1944 was suggested in soybean or cotton acreage, but an increase of about 50 per cent in flaxseed acreage and a decline of 4 per cent in peanut acreage was proposed. Support prices for soybeans and peanuts would be the same as for the 1944 crop; a slight advance is indicated in the case of flaxseed: cotton prices would be supported at 92.5 per cent of the parity price. Final goals and programs will be announced following discussions of the tentative goals in State meetings now being held. Also, the programs will be contingent upon action by the Congress in providing funds and authorization for carrying them into effect.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Barley Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	22,953	61,648	.....	.....
Chicago	1,811,000	1,997,000	610,000	1,190,000
Duluth	6,785,545	2,060,030	3,779,310	2,203,270
Ft. Wm.	2,022,509	407,903	11,171,239	4,265,145
Ft. Worth	62,400	36,800	25,600	.....
Hutchinson	25,000	10,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	.....	26,000	.....
Kan. City	227,200	228,800	358,400	291,200
Milw'kee	3,258,450	2,579,850	790,020	1,421,620
Minn'p'lis	2,779,200	5,774,900	3,497,400	5,196,900
New Orleans	.....	.....	1,600	1,600
Omaha	300,000	270,000	388,150	394,150
Peoria	368,600	361,000	181,000	205,600
Philadelphia	.....	6,112	4,960	.....
Portland	120,385	.....	242,220	.....
St. Joseph	28,500	114,000	32,300	30,400
St. Louis	200,600	323,200	129,600	260,800
Seattle	96,000	136,000	.....	.....
Superior	3,192,545	1,246,170	1,621,657	1,400,195
Toledo	76,500	232,500	52,500	178,500
Wichita	8,000	17,600	6,400	14,400

Oats Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	134,608	123,612	.....	.....
Chicago	1,345,000	1,268,000	1,064,000	1,959,000
Duluth	1,632,210	650,375	1,692,500	765,335
Ft. Wm.	5,637,772	1,623,700	16,081,996	4,182,910
Ft. Worth	98,000	44,000	54,000	20,000
Indianapolis	55,000	327,500	555,000	327,500
Kansas City	248,000	408,000	224,000	526,000
Milwaukee	20,700	25,300	33,250	49,875
Minn'p'lis	3,206,400	5,676,750	3,764,800	4,437,000
New Orleans	.....	196,887	30,000	26,000
New York	14,700	20,625	2,000	4,000
Omaha	341,000	456,422	884,625	1,100,000
Peoria	168,000	218,800	380,000	170,000
Phila.	22,481	36,539	19,925	31,610
Portland	96,734	.....	213,433	.....
St. Joseph	405,920	559,320	101,480	108,560
St. Louis	483,600	462,800	556,000	544,800
Seattle	180,000	344,000	.....	.....
Superior	975,277	422,996	733,809	601,424
Toledo	44,100	210,000	119,700	151,200
Wichita	1,600	17,600	.....	14,400

The Two Price Wheat Plan

Instead of buying all wheat at a high level to support the price to growers the War Food Administration plans to let the open market price drop to 75 per cent of parity, farmers selling for less than parity having the difference made up to them by payment of a subsidy.

Cheaper wheat being available to millers and exporters this two price system would aid in working off the surplus, at the expense of taxpayers.

The proposal is likely to be ventilated at the hearings to be held by the House banking and currency committee on the request of the Commodity Credit Corporation for an increase in borrowing power.

Movement of Grain at Duluth

By F. G. CARLSON

While interlake navigation closed for the 1944 season Dec. 1, Canadian freighters continued to ply between Fort William-Port Arthur and Duluth-Superior up to Dec. 12, terminating Lake Superior water traffic.

During the first 12 days of December, boats moved in a large volume of grain, principally barley, oats, rye and a sprinkling of wheat to be run through elevators and transferred to cars for movement to numerous points in this country. Since then there has been a rush to get cars for loading and shipping and sizeable amounts are going out daily. With the closing of lake navigation the Commodity Credit Corporation and some mill and elevator interests pulled out of the cash market having filled needs covering contracts for final boat loadings.

Up to Dec. 20, this year, grain receipts total 103,163,610 bus., compared with 79,752,150 bus. during same period of 1943. Shipments run 85,966,530 bus. as against 89,817,250 in the corresponding period last year.

Flour mills of Canada ground 9,104,936 bus. of wheat during October, against 9,349,024 bus. in October, 1943, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Soybean Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	.....	509,055	.....	.....
Chicago	2,093,000	1,904,000	132,000	993,000
Indianapolis	968,000	774,000	176,200	703,600
Kan. City	2,757,400	2,500,700	1,360,000	977,500
Milwaukee	38,400	.....	.....	.....
Minn'p'lis	1,288,500	159,000	.....	.....
Omaha	484,162	1,067,278	236,800	456,000
Peoria	1,042,500	917,000	481,600	925,000
Philadelphia	10,210	1,976	.....	.....
St. Joseph	467,250	932,750	28,000	94,500
St. Louis	2,899,800	5,201,600	504,000	2,884,800
Toledo	657,600	598,400	331,200	480,000
Wichita	41,600	38,400	.....	.....

Rye Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	112,601	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1,434,000	1,689,000	536,000	218,000
Duluth	434,160	16,300	348,785	190,300
Ft. Wm.	442,785	45,799	1,242,415	3,601,213
Ft. Worth	4,500	34,500	1,500	.....
Hutchinson	6,250	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	.....	3,600	.....
Kan. City	105,000	73,500	10,500	72,000
Milwaukee	6,480	6,480	5,130	5,130
Minn'p'lis	275,200	583,500	238,400	522,000
New York	3,450	3,428	.....	.....
Omaha	165,600	70,200	136,800	133,200
Peoria	84,700	28,800	31,500	15,600
Portland	2,413	.....	1,665	.....
St. Joseph	1,730	17,300	3,460	.....
St. Louis	49,500	100,000	7,500	79,500
Seattle	30,000	16,500	.....	.....
Superior	164,523	13,399	108,271	26,964
Toledo	.....	39,000	.....	159,000

Grain Carriers

The Erie Railroad has ordered 500 steel box cars of 50-ton capacity from the American Car & Foundry Co. to be delivered by next June.

The rivers and harbors bill appropriating half a billion dollars was killed Dec. 19 when the Senate adjourned without reconsidering a controversial report on it.

Export grain unloaded at the ports totaled 3,386 cars during November, compared with 4,772 cars during November, 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Two barges for transporting grain out of the Illinois River valley have been re-allocated by the Office of Defense Transportation to the John I. Hay Co., of Chicago, Ill.

The bill providing a federal contribution of \$1,673,250,000 to the \$3,173,250,000 3-year highway construction program was signed by the president Dec. 20. On secondary, farm to market roads, it is provided that \$300,000,000 shall be expended annually.

Railroad taxes in 1944 were by far the highest on record, amounting to the unprecedented sum of \$1,900,000,000. In order to meet their taxes alone, railway revenues derived from 73 days of operation were required in 1944.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ending Dec. 16 totaled 44,678 cars, an increase of 428 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 3,895 cars below the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

New Box Cars on order Dec. 1 by Class 1 railroads totaled 12,218. In the first 11 months of this year the railroads put 12,768 box cars in service. They also had 495 new locomotives on order on Dec. 1, this year, compared with 1,004 on the like day in 1943.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Dec. 13 continued the suspension of the 3 to 6 per cent emergency railroad freight rate increase for another year, and permitted the continuation of the 10 per cent emergency increases in passenger fares. The railroads desired restoration of the freight rate increase to meet heavily increased operating expenses. The 3 per cent tax on transportation charges remains in effect.

"Orders received from Washington provide for excessive freight charges on grain and products where cars are overloaded and transferred en route. We suggest country elevators use stencilled marked capacity as a loading guide instead of stencilled load limit. We are endeavoring to have the order cancelled in the interest of box car conservation."—John A. Kuhn, chairman region No. 8, Office of Defense Transportation.

Illinois Terminal Railroad Co.'s Supp. No. 17 to Tariff No. 711-F, effective Jan. 15, provides that no back-hauls will be permitted on shipments of soybeans originating at all stations on the I.T.R.R., stopped in transit at Champaign, Ill., for various transit privileges, and destined to all stations on I.T.R.R. and stations on connecting lines via junctions beyond Champaign, Ill., except as provided in Items 231, 231-1, and 232 of tariff.

The Supreme Court of the United States has denied the Beacon Milling Co. an appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals of New York dismissing a complaint by the New York Central to collect \$10,603.35 in emergency charges on inbound raw materials used in the manufacture of feeds. The Supreme Court held the proceeding had to go back to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The New York Central contends the case awaits trial on its merits.

Enactment of a law relieving carriers from the anti-trust laws to the extent that their activities are authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission is advocated by the National Industrial Traffic League. The League at its annual meeting condemned various phases of the government's pending anti-trust suit against the railroads.

National Safety Council Food Section

On the executive committee of the food section of the National Safety Council are Frank Booz, chairman of the grain, flour and feed division, Los Angeles, Cal.; Donald G. Hansen, Minneapolis, Minn.; Clarence W. Turning, Minneapolis, Minn.; members. Harry J. Aldrich, Buffalo, N. Y., is chairman of the Soybean, Linseed, Starch and Yeast Division, with Emil Buelens, Chicago, and Mylo Roberts, Decatur, Ill., as members.

Annual Meeting National Ass'n of State Warehouse Depts.

Portland, Ore.—National Association of State Warehouse Departments, consisted mostly this year (Dec. 8th-9th) of round-table discussion of various problems arising in the work of the groups in various states, many of which have to do with protection of the general public in the storage of grain.

Among those in attendance and who took part in discussions were Scott Bateman, Kansas City, Mo., head of the Kansas department, and president of the Association.

C. H. Schroff, Lincoln, Nebr., supervisor of public grain warehouses for the Nebraska state warehouse commission; Axel E. Strom, Olympia, Wash., supervisor of the state grain inspection and grain warehousing commission; Archie Ewaldsen, Cheyenne, Wyo., chairman of the Wyoming public service commission; Benjamin Larkin, Bismarck, N. D., North Dakota railroad commissioner; C. O. Wolcott, Sacramento, Cal., chief of the bureau of field crops, California department of agriculture; S. W. Wright, Portland, chief of the grain division of the Oregon department of agriculture; C. L. Doherty, Pierre, S. D., chairman of the South Dakota public utility commission; and Joseph J. Brown, Lincoln, Nebr., secretary of the Nebraska state railway commission.—F. K. H.

It is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that the basic loan rates to farmers for properly stored flaxseed produced in 1945 will be raised in all markets to 10c below the ceiling price. In Minneapolis the increase would be from \$2.95 per bushel to \$3 per bushel for No. 1 flaxseed delivered.



Wheat Agreement versus Open Market

If America is bringing political and economic pressure to bear on party nations, with the object of making the Wheat Agreement effective, the position should be made quite clear. Whether Canada, Argentina and Australia are as keen as they were in 1942, we do not know, but it is certainly in the interests of our own and other importing countries not to be tied to such a scheme, since it makes no provision for purchase by the exporting countries of the goods and services which wheat deficiency countries have to sell. It imposes on importing countries an obligation to pay a relatively high price without compensating advantages. We have endeavored, from time to time, to point out other weaknesses of the Wheat Agreement, such as its theory of "permitted stocks" which transgresses all established conceptions of sound, economic practice.

We say again that wheat cannot be treated in the same manner as commodities of determined and localized production. It is impossible to control an article grown in every country, in every clime and in every type of soil. The principal reason for an export trade in wheat is that certain countries can produce better quality grain and at lower cost than other countries.

In the past, exporters developed their wheat industries on sound lines by marketing and distributing their surpluses through a competitive and freely accessible market which provided the stimulus for improved types and economical production, while the open market price, freely arrived at by the play of supply and demand, was always acceptable to consumers. If this method is to be sacrificed for one which seeks remunerative prices irrespective of the supply or demand factors, divides up the world trade and fixes prices irrespective of the needs of buyers, licenses production in every exporting country and creates vested interests in wheat growing, then the outlook for the international wheat trade is indeed gloomy.

No one with any knowledge of the subject can read the Wheat Agreement without grave disquiet. That acreages should be kept within reasonable limits for a transitional period after the war, until farmers can form for themselves an idea of international supply and demand, we are prepared to grant, but more than this is quite unnecessary. A freely operating open market is quite capable of taking care of seasonal fluctuations of world supply and in distributing supply more widely and more economically than can be accomplished under the International Wheat Agreement.—Corn Trade News.

Hopper Cars for Grain

Several car building companies have developed built-in hopper-bottom cars with special spill proof gates which have proved practical in the handling of bulk materials such as sugar, chemical salts of various kinds, lamp-black, cement, and many other powdered and granular materials. These cars are in daily, successful operation on the roads.

It is true that most of these cars are presently either privately owned or leased. None of these other industries, however, have been able to present the demand for cars such as exists in the grain industry. Consequently it is probable that a co-operative effort on the part of all of the interested bulk handling industries would ultimately result in the development of a car suitable for most or all of them—and a car which would have year round use.—Sidney I. Cole vice pres. Industrial Erectors, Inc.

Export Wheat applications for the Atlantic ports are now handled by the C.C.C. offices at Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis. Pacific Coast shipments are handled as before out of the office at Portland, Ore.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARIZONA

Mesa, Ariz.—Pratt Feed & Supply Co. of Pheonix has opened a new farm supply store here with Paul Hance, of Tempe, as manager. A full line of Purina feeds together with farm hardware and supplies will be carried.—P. H.

CALIFORNIA

Los Gatos, Cal.—The Rural Supply Co. has opened here in charge of Chester E. Pfeifferle. The firm will handle feeds, grains, seeds, fertilizers, orchard spray material and farm hardware.

Cupertino, Cal.—The mill and warehouse of R. Cali & Bros. were destroyed by fire Nov. 17 at a loss of more than \$100,000. The fire broke out about 5 a.m. in the top of the mill and within 15 minutes the entire plant was ablaze. Of the loss, \$50,000 was in fuel stored in the warehouse. The plant will be rebuilt, R. Cali, head of the firm, announced. Meanwhile, construction of a temporary building is under way, to be used until materials can be obtained for the permanent structure.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—There was no session of the Winnipeg Exchange on Christmas Day or on Boxing Day, Dec. 26. The exchange also will be closed Jan. 1, New Year's Day.

Winnipeg, Man.—C. Gordon Smith, assistant chief commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, recently resigned that position to return to his former duties as export manager of the Reliance Grain Co., Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.—Ray J. Bicknell, manager of Gulf of Georgia Towing Co., Ltd., was unanimously elected president of the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange at the first meeting of the newly elected board of trustees.

Little Harbor, N. S.—There is a probability that expansion of production at Stewart's grain mill will be arranged during 1945. Negotiations have been in progress for the sale of this property which includes a saw mill.—W. McN.

Vancouver, B. C.—After serving for many years as assistant manager in the local office of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., H. A. Rose has retired to live at his country home. W. G. Pettapiece from the the Calgary office, who has been connected with the Richardson interests for 26 years, has succeeded him as assistant manager.

Toronto, Ont.—George A. Scrimger has been appointed by the board of directors of Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., as treasurer of the company to succeed R. F. Houghton, who resigned. Mr. Houghton is leaving the company to take over a business of his own here. Mr. Scrimger has been in the employ of the company since 1922, most recently assistant manager of the Maple Leaf Mills at Port Colborne, Ont.

Winnipeg, Man.—H. E. Sellers was re-elected president and managing director of Federal Grain, Ltd., at the recent annual meeting of shareholders. Re-elected also were V. W. Tryon and H. C. MacGregor, vice presidents; R. C. Gage, sec'y, and T. H. Rathjen, C. A., treas. Directors elected were: H. E. Sellers, H. C. MacGregor, V. W. Tryon, T. H. Rathjen, C. A., H. J. Symington, K. C., A. H. Williamson, H. E. Swift, K. C., H. W. Webster and J. R. Murray.

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba Pool Elevators, farmer-owned co-operative, handled 48,493,781 bus. of all grains during the 1943-44 crop year, the largest total ever handled by the organization and nearly 10,000,000 bus. greater than the preceding year. These facts were reported at the recent 19th annual meeting here. A net surplus of \$2,992,162 also was shown.

Sarnia, Ont.—The Sarnia Elvtr. Co., Ltd., has been issued a permit by the Construction Controller to proceed with the installations of dust collecting equipment. This may be delayed for some little time so that our contractors may be able to get materials, but we hope to have them proceed with the work in February and March. We also have done some basement repair work which was necessary because of the high water levels flooding same. The Macdonald Engineering Co. has solved the problem for us and, altho our basement floor is still below water level, it is at least 95 per cent dry at all times.—J. A. Smith, V-Pres.

Vancouver, B. C.—Donald R. McLean, head of Pacific Elevators, Ltd., died recently while at work in his garden. Mr. McLean has been associated with the grain trade since 1909 when he joined the Alberta-Pacific Elvtr. Co., Ltd., and was well known and highly regarded in all grain circles of Canada. He was named manager of the Vancouver Terminal Grain Co., Ltd., in 1928, a position he held up to his death, administering two of the largest grain elevators at this port. He was president of the Vancouver Grain Exchange from 1923-24 and of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange in 1934-35. Both Exchanges closed for the funeral services.

Halifax, N. S.—The Nova Scotian government is establishing a feed and flour mill on the Halifax harborfront. The site has been arranged for and the expectation is that operations at the new plant will be started during June, 1945. There is a likelihood that work on the construction of the foundation and superstructure will be started before the current winter is over. The feed and flour milling project for Halifax was first taken up by the Nova Scotian government four years ago. However, it was found impossible to obtain the needed construction materials and labor and also the necessary machinery for operating such a plant. Efforts now to get the dominion governmental priorities on construction materials and labor have been successful and a permit has been issued from Ottawa for the building operations.—W. McN.

Toronto, Ont.—Blatchford's (Canada) celebrated its 25th anniversary with a dinner and program at the King Edward Hotel recently. The Canadian company was organized in 1919, and history of its progress from 1800 to that date was given by the president, L. R. Merleau, one of two employees who have been with the company since its inception, carrying on with the history from 1919 to 1944. During the evening an engraved gold watch was presented to Mr. Merleau in commemoration of his completion of 25 years' service with the firm. T. Gleave, who started the Canadian company, was unable to be present because of illness, but was remembered with a gift. A large bouquet of roses was sent by wire from Blatchford's Calf Meal Co. of Waukegan, Ill., and many congratulatory telegrams were received. Blatchford's (Canada) now owns modern feed mills here and at Norwood, Ont., and alfalfa plants at Markdale and Campbellford, Ont. Its export trade is handled thru its Winnipeg association.

COLORADO

Grand Junction, Colo.—The Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co. is remodeling its flour mill.

Delta, Colo.—The Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co. plans to install a new pelleting machine in its local plant in the spring. The local plant does not mill flour but operates the company's only steam rolling machine on the western slope.

Lamar, Colo.—At the 35th annual banquet of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. held here recently in the general offices of the company, three Cozad men, Claude E. Swink, Albert Goesch and Dan P. Phelps were awarded beautiful watches with their names engraved thereon in appreciation of 15 years of loyal service.

Longmont, Colo.—Howard Snyder, formerly of Denver, is the new owner of the feed mill formerly known as the Anderson Feed Mill, now being operated as the St. Vrain Valley Milling Co., producing both feed and alfalfa meal. James Medford, formerly superintendent for the Hungarian Flour Mills, Denver, is in charge of the plant.

ILLINOIS

Galesburg, Ill.—George Kummer, 72, former proprietor of the Kummer Milling Co., died recently.

Montrose, Ill.—William Goebel, 97, a former grain elevator manager here for many years, died recently.

Mackinaw, Ill.—Russell and Edward Rickett have opened a feed store and milling service in the Porter garage building.

Beardstown, Ill.—Schultz-Baujan & Co. sustained a small loss from fire on Dec. 7 which originated in the boiler house.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here at Pere Marquette Hotel, May 15 and 18.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

Princeton, Ill.—J. Guy Park will manage the elevator formerly known as the Princeton Elvtr. & Coal Co., purchased recently by the Larson Seed Co.

Sullivan, Ill.—Edwin Aylward is the owner and operator of the new feed grinding mill and supply store being erected on West Jackson St., adjacent to the railroad tracks.

Biggsville, Ill.—The local grain elevator, which has been closed the past 2 years, has been purchased by H. H. Schweitzer from E. R. Downs. He plans to reopen it about Jan. 1.

Delavan, Ill.—New members recently enrolled by the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following: Strong & Strong, Earlville; Osterbur Grain Co., Ridgeville; B. J. Wallace, Clifton; Charleston Elevator, Charleston; Colehour Bros., Mt. Carroll.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

Rossville, Ill.—Major Jay R. Prillaman, formerly with the Rossville Grain Co., after 13 months in remote Western Yunnan as a Y-Force liaison officer with Chinese troops, recently returned to the civilization of a Chinese city for one day. Major Prillaman, a graduate from Rossville High School, received his degree from the University of Illinois. He was with the Rossville Grain Co. when he entered the army on active duty in November, 1940. He had served in the Army previously for a year during 1936-37.

Sycamore, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co., outgrowth of the Sycamore Farmers Co. formed in July, 1919, which reorganized under its present name in 1923, celebrated its 25th anniversary on Nov. 30 with a fitting celebration. Dinner was served in the Methodist Annex at 2 o'clock after which stockholders held a business meeting. Elmer Brooke is manager of the elevator.

Urbana, Ill.—Albert Moenkhaus of Urbana has purchased the W. W. Reichard coal, feed and grain business. Mr. Moenkhaus resigned Sept. 15 from the Champaign County Service Co. where he had been assistant manager for several months, and took over the W. W. Reichard business when Mr. and Mrs. Reichard went to St. Petersburg, Fla., to make their home. Mrs. Moenkhaus assists him in the office.

Casner, Ill.—Remus R. Tohill, 65, manager of the LaPlace Co-op. Grain Co. elevator for the past 10 years, died unexpectedly Dec. 4, his body found lying near his parked car near the elevator about 9:30 a.m. by a section crew on the B. & O. railroad. Mr. Tohill had been under the care of a physician. He had been in his elevator office and returned to his car for some reason, as indicated by a fire burning in the office stove.

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Lincoln, Ill.—M. H. Randolph, 70, former grain dealer here, died of a heart attack on a west-bound Eastern Airline plane out of Evansville, Ind., Dec. 18. He was enroute to his home in Los Angeles after visiting with his daughter at Evansville.—W. B. C.

CHICAGO NOTES

Richard I. Prindiville, a member of the Board of Trade, died in action Aug. 8, it was learned Dec. 27.

Emil A. Stake, treasurer of the Board of Trade, died Dec. 19. He was vice pres. of the First National Bank.

The Norris Grain Co. has increased the number of authorized shares from 50,000 to 100,000 shares p.v.

Edward J. Feehery, a member of the Board of Trade since 1909, died Dec. 3. He had charge of the cash grain department of D. F. Rice & Co.

James B. Forgan, vice-pres. of the First National Bank of Chicago, was elected treasurer of the Chicago Board of Trade to succeed the late Emil A. Stake.

Frederick Mayer, sec'y of the Continental Grain Co., has been notified his son, Richard, was killed in action Nov. 28, while fighting with the First army in Germany.

James F. Kudlata and Rhudy E. Bommels, both of Chicago, and Richard E. Eaton of Woodstock, Ill., have been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

Members of the Board of Trade will vote Dec. 28 on a change in the minimum rate of interest of advances on Bs/L from the present 5 per cent to two and one-half per cent per annum.

The Chicago Chapter of Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents will hold its annual Ladies' Night dinner party at the South Side Swedish Club on Jan. 20. Lloyd Forsell of Albert Schwill & Co.; R. J. Skala of R. K. Scala Co.; and Gilbert Lane of Arcady Farms Milling Co., are in charge.

Effective at the opening Dec. 13 the top limit for all wheat futures was raised from \$1.73 $\frac{3}{4}$ to \$1.77 $\frac{3}{4}$ per bu., by the directors of the Board of Trade. This action was in line with the overnight action of the Office of Price Administration in amending its maximum price regulation.

Orville E. Babcock, one of the founders of Babcock, Rushton & Co., will retire as a general partner of Goodbody & Co. on Jan. 1. Martin J. Murray also will retire as a general partner of the firm, but will continue in its production department. Leonard J. Paidar will become a general partner.

INDIANA

Winchester, Ind.—United Grain & Feed Co., Inc., has been incorporated; 2,000 shares of \$25 p.v. incorporators, James Grant, C. C. Barnes, Ernest Thornburg.

Clarks Hill, Ind.—The Clarks Hill Elevator recently installed a new corn sheller, cleaner drive and leg belts. This was in addition to a new hammer mill and spouting installed earlier in the season.

Peru, Ind.—James M. Percy, proprietor of the Peru Feed & Farm Implement Co., recently purchased the Kingan Co. building on South Benton St. occupied by the Checker-board Feed Store.

Cassville (Kokomo, R.F.D. 3), Ind.—The Goodrich Co. recently purchased the J. P. Rauschart Elevator and named Charles Scott as manager. The elevator, which has been closed for about a year, is being remodeled.

Mulberry, Ind.—Albert R. Judge, manager of the Mulberry Grain Co. suffered a heart attack recently and was ordered by his physician to take a complete rest. The company placed a man from Indianapolis in charge of the elevator until Mr. Judge recovers.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Packages for 40 men overseas, formerly employees of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., were sent Christmas packages by the Grain Dealers Service Club. In addition many gifts were sent to servicemen in hospitals in the United States.

Evansville, Ind.—Farmers desiring to enter the Ten-Acre wheat contest, but who do not have one field totaling that much, may enter a combination of two fields to total 10 acres, so long as the sum of the two fields does not exceed 18 acres, it has been announced by C. E. Skiver, Purdue University wheat specialist.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—A. M. Bishea, county agricultural agent of Vandenberg County, will take the position of personnel director of the Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n Jan. 1. Mr. Bishea formerly directed the agricultural program of the B. & O. railroad and taught vocational agriculture in Daviess and Green Counties.—W. B. C.

New Market, Ind.—The Layne & Thompson Grain Co. elevator, owned by Lon Layne and Robert Thompson, was badly damaged on Dec. 14 when the locomotive and nine cars of a freight train on the Vandalia division of the Pennsylvania railroad were derailed and piled against the side of the building. More than 100 workers were put to work at once clearing the wreckage in an effort to prevent total collapse of the building. Mr. Layne stated that the elevator may have to be rebuilt. He narrowly escaped injury as he had just stepped into the office thru a door against which the cars were hurled. No one was injured in the crash. Approximately 8,000 bus. of grain, including corn, oats and wheat, were stored in the elevator at the time of the accident.—W. B. C.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Lyman Peck, recently resigned from the Central Soya Co., where he had been head of the company's nutritional-educational department. He has been succeeded by Ralph C. Holder, head of the biological laboratory of Central Soya Co. Mr. Holder has been on poultry investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry, and did some of the first work that was done on soybean oil meal. He also acted as research chemist for the Collis Products Co., and was manager of the nutrition department of the Albert Dickinson Co. for 10 years. After this he was research director of the Marden-Wild Corp. of Boston, on vitamin analysis. Mr. Peck is known chiefly for his educational work in the nutritional field. He recently completed service on the nutrition com'te of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and acted as chairman for the group for the year 1943-44. Coincidental with the announcement of Mr. Holder's promotion, W. L. Soldner was appointed assistant director of the biological laboratory.

Evansville, Ind.—The Sunnyside Mill, one of the oldest flour mills in this city, has been sold to the J. A. McCarty Seed Co. of this city by the Home Mill & Grain Co. of Mt. Vernon, Ind. The transaction includes about one half a square block; a 90,000-bu. elevator, a warehouse and mill building with combined floor space of 40,000 sq. ft. Mr. McCarty said the deal did not include the milling machinery which is expected to be removed within 90 days. New owners will take possession Jan. 1. Next year extensive repairs and remodeling will get underway to equip the property for handling soy beans and pop corn and processing pop corn. The mill will be equipped to clean soybeans. It is a brick building with wooden floors—three stories high with basement. Mr. McCarty said he plans considerable expansion in pop corn, and will handle thousands of bushels. He already operates a plant in New Haven, Ill. The property is equipped with railroad scales and a railroad switch for five cars. It is located between Wabash Ave. and Ohio St. adjoining Evansville Shipyard. It has been idle for about two years. Robert Keck will continue to operate the Mt. Vernon company.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Prescott, Ia.—The Storms Flour & Feed Co. plant was destroyed by fire Nov. 30.

Marcus, Ia.—Harold Stientjes has succeeded R. E. Scott as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Slater, Ia.—George Jennings has succeeded A. J. Reinertson as manager of the H. L. Munn Co. elevator.

Hamlin, Ia.—The Hamlin Grain Co. has been sold to Nelson V. Strong. S. M. Peterson was former owner.

Delmar, Ia.—A small 4 x 4 ft. building owned by the Delmar Grain & Feed Co. toppled over recently. The building had been in a leaning condition. Loss was covered by insurance.

Harlontown, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the T. O. Thoyson feed business. It has rented the building in which the business was carried on and will use it as a garage for company trucks.

Defiance, Ia.—Paul Vandenburg, who has been on the poultry staff of Kelley Feeds, Inc., Des Moines, Ia., has purchased the Hatchery & Produce business of Clarence Tryon, and will operate it as the Farmers Produce & Hatchery.

DeWitt, Ia.—S. H. Vilmont has sold his coal, feed and seed business to Ernest Soenksen of DeWitt and Walter Klitzke of Monticello, former manager of the local Eclipse Lumber Co. The new owners will take over the business Jan. 1.

Marshalltown, Ia.—John R. (Jack) Levy, 70, died Dec. 12. He had been in failing health for the past year. Mr. Levy was a widely known grain dealer, having been in the business for 45 years. He was associated with grain and stock firms in Chicago maintaining branches here.

Manson, Ia.—R. E. Scott, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Marcus, Ia., is new manager of the Fred M. Davis Grain Co. He also is in charge of the company's Wieston elevator, with Merle Anderson as assistant manager. Mr. Anderson formerly was with the Farmers Co-op. Co., Cleghorn.

Roland, Ia.—A. J. Reinertson has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator. He was manager of the H. L. Munn Co. elevator at Slater for 16 years. A new feed house will be built and a new mixer and grinder will be installed. Operation of the new plant is expected to start about Jan. 1.

Cameron (Rockwell p.o.), Ia.—Henry Diercks recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Society elevator, effective Dec. 1, and Henry Scholl has succeeded him. Mr. Diercks had held the position for many years, and is retiring from active business life because of advanced years and declining health.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—A. W. Micholski, 47, employee of the Scofield Grain & Seed Co., was injured Dec. 19 when a bar he was using in moving a railroad car slipped and threw him under the car. He suffered a possible skull fracture, scalp laceration, and cuts about the face.

Sheldon, Ia.—Dick Fedders, who has been associated with the Dorsman Hatchery here, has purchased the feed business from the Kleinwolterink Implement Co. He will operate the store and warehouse and will handle the Cargill Blue Square line of feeds and remedies and Hilltop poultry supplies.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—John Warren, returned recently with an honorable discharge from the army after serving a year in the Signal Corps, has opened a feed store on Main St., where he plans to mix his own feeds and handle a complete line of feeds including proteins and various other feed ingredients. Mr. Warren spent four years in southwest Iowa as representative of the South Omaha Seed Co. after he joined that firm from the Staley Milling Co. of Kansas City.

Selby, Ia.—Fire in the office building of the Victoria Elvtr. Co. recently damaged the interior of the structure, firemen preventing spread of the flames to the main elevator.

Adair, Ia.—L. R. Galiher, Atlantic (Ia.) real estate dealer, has purchased the Adair Feed Mills, owned by John Roskamp of Cedar Falls, and the plant, idle since last August, will resume operations in the near future. Mr. Galiher will be in charge of the mill, which will handle feeds and do general grinding and feed mixing.

Greenfield, Ia.—Lud Shatave, who has been assistant manager at the Farmers Co-op. Elevator here, will succeed Audra Elliott as manager of the company March 1. Mr. Elliott will move to Valley City, N. D., where he will farm. He has been manager here for the past four years. Dale Grandfield has been hired as assistant manager.

Clinton, Ia.—Raymond C. Ilstrup has been appointed assistant to Harry R. Schultz, vice-pres. of the Soy Mills Division of Pillsbury Mills, Inc. Mr. Ilstrup has been associated with Pillsbury for nearly 20 years, and for the last three years in the bulk product sales headquarters at Minneapolis. He is a member of Pillsbury's postwar planning and postwar replacement committees.

Decorah, Ia.—Effective Jan. 1, S. E. Brickner & Son who have operated here for the past 26 years in the feed, seed and grain business will retire, and be succeeded by Brickner & Thornton, Andrew Thornton and Horace E. Brickner who is the son of S. E. will form a partnership and continue the business. In addition to the grain, feed and seed the new company will wholesale flour and sugar.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Red Oak, Ia.—The upper section of the main building of the Confections, Inc., popcorn drying plant west of Highway 48 was damaged by fire the night of Dec. 15, causing an estimated \$20,000 damage of building contents and equipment. The fire started in the drier. An explosion in the drier shortly after firemen arrived blew out the upper windows of the building and shot the flames up the drier shaft to the roof. Company officials stated repairs would be made as soon as materials and labor can be obtained.

Des Moines, Ia.—Hervey E. Hazen, Iowa agricultural adjustment agency committee member, stated recently "there is a real chance" that 11 hemp plants in the state might become producers of fine linen thread after the war. Mr. Hazen said the plants, built by the war industries corporation at an original cost of \$350,000 each to process hemp, have been inspected by seed corn and soy bean processors, "but it probably is unlikely the plants will be used for these industries because the operators would have to do so much and spend so much to reconvert the plants."

Halfa (Armstrong p.o.), Ia.—The Halfa Elvtr. Co. office was destroyed by fire the evening of Dec. 6. Manno Peitersen, manager, had closed the office about 5 p.m. and made a business trip to Ringstad. Returning about an hour later as he approached Halfa he saw the fire. Fire fighters from Ringstad assisted in fighting the blaze, saving the elevator. All paper money, checks and records had been placed in the safe, and several days later, when it was opened, were found to be safe. Silver coins left in the office drawer were a molten mass. The Ringstad Grain & Products have leased the Halfa depot to be used as an office until building materials are available and the office building can be replaced.

Dunlap, Ia.—Harold Immere, manager of the Farmers Elevator here, received word that his son had been killed in action over Germany.

KANSAS

Colby, Kan.—The W. E. Cooper Mills sustained a fire loss recently.

Topeka, Kan.—The Topeka Mill & Elvtr. Co. reported an electrical breakdown loss sustained in November.

Great Bend, Kan.—Goffe & Carkener, Inc., Kansas City, opened a grain office here with Walter B. Scott as manager.

Marion, Kan.—John Richard Harold, 67, a former well-known grain broker, died in a Wichita hospital Dec. 16.—G. M. H.

Cedar Point, Kan.—A truck belonging to the Kansas Milling Co. recently encountered a flood while in transit, damaging cargo.

Mankato, Kan.—Arnold Morrison, formerly manager of the Baileyville (Kan.) Grain Co. elevator, is new manager of the local Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. elevator.—G. M. H.

Morrowville, Kan.—Paul S. Clark, formerly manager of the Shellbarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator at Solomon, Kan., is new manager of the local elevator, entering on his local duties Dec. 1.

Junction City, Kan.—The Morrison Grain elevator recently installed an electric moisture tester in its office. The new machine tests quickly and accurately the moisture content of any grain.—G. M. H.

Johnson, Kan.—Lawson Tucker, manager of the Johnson Co-op. Grain Co. has resigned, effective Jan. 1, and will devote his time to farming. Former County Agent H. O. Wales has been named manager.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Kansas board of regents has been asked by officials of the Kansas State College to include \$10,000 in the college maintenance and repair appropriation to be used for the purchase of equipment for the 120-sack flour mill operated by the milling industry department.

Wakefield, Kan.—August Neimoller, 76, who had been in the milling business here for many years with his father and brother, died Dec. 10 in a hospital in Clay Center, Kan. Mr. Neimoller fell at his home Dec. 5 and suffered a broken hip. Death resulted largely from the shock of the accident.—G. M. H.

Dodge City, Kan.—C. C. Isely, while in Chicago recently informed us that two of his boys were still in the South Pacific fighting the Japanese. Robert Isely, who was commander of a troop squadron on the Carrier Lexington, was killed. The U. S. A. air field on Saipan has been named the Isely Field after Robert.

Baileyville, Kan.—Arnold Morrison and his family moved recently to Mankato, Kan., where Mr. Morrison is the new manager of the Simpson-Eberhardt grain elevator. For the past three years, Mr. Morrison has been manager of the elevator at Baileyville which will now be managed by Melvin Schulte.—G. M. H.

Waverly, Kan.—Ralph Chapman, manager of the Star Grain & Lumber Co. elevator, had the misfortune to break his left arm just above the elbow while catching turkeys at the G. P. Nutt barn recently. Mr. Chapman, who raised about 100 turkeys this year, was catching them for marketing. While standing on a ledge about 8 ft. high in the barn he grabbed a gobbler; the turkey tried to fly away, Chapman hung on and was pulled from the ledge, falling to the barn floor.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CONSIGNMENTS

SERVICE

GRAIN MERCHANTS

SATISFACTION

Burlington, Kan.—The Trusler-Behmer Grain Co. of Emporia recently purchased the Farmers Elevator from T. F. Kelly, receiver of the company. The price paid was reported to be \$5,050. The two bidders were Howard Durow, of Wichita, and L. B. Platt, of Gridley, Kan. The new owners plan to repair and remodel the building which is situated along the Santa Fe tracks.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—A series of four instruction schools on the requirements and recommendations for seed production were conducted recently by Prof. A. L. Clapp and Prof. L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College agronomists. The first meeting was held in Salina, and the other meetings at Holton, Beloit, and Great Bend, Kan. These schools were established because of increased demand for information on certified seed production.—G. M. H.

Sublette, Kan.—Haskell County wheat fields this winter are stocked more than ever before with livestock. County Agent Jesse Shinn estimates that there is a sheep in the county for every acre of good wheat in the county. This is in addition to the hundreds of cattle which are fattening economically under almost ideal conditions. The major problem now is not that of obtaining sufficient livestock to utilize all the pasture but not to be overstocked.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Regional Hard Red Winter Wheat conference will be held Feb. 13 and 14 at Kansas State College, and will be attended by representatives of the state experiment stations of Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas; also representatives from the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Plant Industry. The main purpose of this meeting, according to Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, head of the department of agronomy at Kansas State College, is to review the accomplishments of the organization and to make plans for future investigation on hard red winter wheat production and improvement.—G. M. H.

KENTUCKY

Henderson, Ky.—The Owensboro Grain Co. will rebuild that section of its plant that recently burned, Eugene Wedding, manager, announced. The new structure will be modern in every respect with a hoist capable of dumping any size truck, he said. Until work is started on the new shelling plant, Mr. Wedding will work in the company's main plant at Owensboro, returning here to oversee construction when it starts.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—George S. Rairigh has formed the Maryland Feed Co. and has opened for business at 105 National Marine Bank Bldg. He will represent manufacturers of feed ingredients.

MICHIGAN

Lansing, Mich.—New officers recently elected for the coming year by the Michigan Associated Feed Men in session here were: W. W. Bronson, pres.; Lewis H. Moon, first v.-pres.; Charles Force, 2nd vice-pres.; John A. Krusoe, sec'y-treas. The group formerly was known as the Michigan Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, only recently changing its name to Michigan Associated Feed Men.

Duluth, Minn.—David J. Cassin is a new member of the Duluth Board of Trade.

St. Paul, Minn.—Elmer W. Hove has purchased the interests of Mr. Frieze in the Frieze & Hove Feed Store.

Caledonia, Minn.—The X L Feed & Seed Elvtr. Co. of which Francis Brady is proprietor, held a grand opening celebration recently.

Lancaster, Minn.—The platform and piston of the truck lift at the Farmers Co-op. Elevator was damaged recently when a truck slipped off the lift.

Austin, Minn.—Ray Willinger and Clifford Wiste, prominent farmers of the Adams-Elkton area, are now operating the new Hilltop Farm Feed Store here.

Duluth, Minn.—The Fuller Grain Co. will discontinue business; and Chas. E. Fuller, Jr., sole owner, will become a partner Jan. 1 in Thomson & McKinnon.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A smoldering blaze in a carload of grain at the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. elevator Dec. 11 was controlled and extinguished by firemen.

Benson, Minn.—Vern H. Richards, manager of the Benson Market Co. elevator, well known throughout the state, died at his home Dec. 7 after a long illness of cancer.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has let a contract for remodeling the old "Johnson" school at 38th Ave. and 31st St. which it has leased and will use as a laboratory.

Annandale, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator was damaged by fire on Dec. 18, the loss estimated at \$2,000. Machinery and a large mill were damaged. William Oberson is manager of the elevator.

New Prague, Minn.—H. F. Hillstrom has been appointed to succeed Frank W. Cushing as manager of the local International Milling Co. plant. Mr. Cushing was transferred to Greenville, Tex.

Elkton, Minn.—The George W. Eastman elevator was burned to the ground on Dec. 4 with all its contents. The 15,000-bu. house was filled with wheat, soybeans and corn. Defective electric wiring is believed to have started the blaze.

Butterfield, Minn.—E. R. Rohwer, who has been manager of the Farmers Grain Department at Westbrook, recently purchased a local elevator and has moved his family here. Mr. Rohwer will finish out the year with the Westbrook firm before taking charge of his new business.

Duluth, Minn.—The Duluth Elevator Division, with 60 employees, is a new division of General Mills, its fourteenth, as of Sept. 25. The company on July 31, 1943, purchased a group of elevators from the Consolidated Elvtr. Co. of Duluth. Last May 31 some of the elevators were sold. Elevators D and G having a working capacity of 3,750,000 bus. were re-named General Mills Elevator A—Annex B. They will service Eastern, Central and Purity Oats Divisions on grain passing thru Duluth. The Duluth Division will, further, represent the Eastern Division in the purchase, sale, storage and handling of wheat in the Duluth market, and operate a general grain merchandising and storage business in that market.

MISSOURI

Higginsville, Mo.—The Dixie Portland Flour Co. Inc.'s plant was damaged by fire on Dec. 16.

Marshfield, Mo.—The new grain handling elevator of the Producers Exchange has been completed. Equipment has been installed that will expedite the grinding, sacking, loading and unloading of grains.

Maitland, Mo.—The Farmers Coal & Grain Co., owned and operated by Ray Davis and son, Edwin, has been sold to Carl Rother, farmer and stockman, who will take charge of the business some time after Jan. 1, not later than March 1. Ray Davis plans to take a complete rest because of ill health.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Grain Club held its annual dinner meeting and election of officers for 1945 at the Hotel Statler on Dec. 12. Roy J. Huetteman was elected president, George L. Kelley, vice-pres., and W. B. Christian, sec'y-treas. John Brown, William Krause and Donald Walker were admitted to membership.

Robertson, Mo.—A contract has just been let for the construction of a concrete elevator to take the place of a 65 ft. concrete elevator that was sold to the City of St. Louis last summer by Florissant Valley Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, and was later razed by the purchaser. The old building was considered a hazard to the Lambert Flying Field adjacent to the elevator and the new building must be kept under 28 ft. in height. Owing to some uncalled opposition by the City authorities to the new site, the letting of the contract was delayed several months. The new building will be of about 10,000 bus. capacity and will handle about 1,250 bus. per hour. The estimated cost will be about \$40,000. Brussell & Viterbo are the architects; H. A. Daily, Inc., will do the concrete work and E. J. Boyce & Sons will furnish and install the machinery.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

J. R. W. Johnson, for many years identified with Excello Mills, St. Joseph, is seriously ill. Mr. Johnson formerly was with Purina Mills.

Harold Haag has resigned from the University of Missouri agricultural economics department, to become research director for the M.F.A.

The Christmas dinner-dance of the Kansas City Feed Club was held at Hotel Phillips Dec. 14 with one hundred guests present. Ed Worth of the L. C. Worth Commission Co. is president of the club.

Directors of the Grain Clearing Co. of the exchange will be chosen from the following: F. W. Bartlett, Jr., G. A. Johnson, John Stark, E. C. Meserve, Jr., E. E. Klecan, A. D. Thomaston, J. F. Leahy, L. S. Myers. The election will be held Jan. 9.

The Mid-Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo., and the Underwriters Salvage Co. are salvaging the remaining grain from the fire that destroyed the Rosenbaum Bros. Co. grain elevator on Nov. 29. The grain will be disposed of to feed mixers and manufacturers.

There will be no contest for major officers of the Kansas City Board of Trade for next year, the lineup being Erwin R. Jessen, present first vice-pres., for president; R. H. Sturtevant, second v.-pres.; T. A. O'Sullivan, present second vice-pres., automatically becomes first vice-pres. O. T. Cook, who was nominated as a candidate for president, and W. W. Fuller, nominated as a candidate for second vice-pres., withdrew their names. Six directors will be chosen from the following nominees: S. C. Masters, W. W. Sudduth, H. J. Smith, E. M. Summers, George A. Kublin, J. K. Christopher, J. M. Flynn, J. P. Parks, Loren Johnson, W. E. Root, S. G. Cronin, Francis J. Russell. Candidates for the arbitration com'tee, five to be elected, are: Paul Harbord, J. L. Leach, H. G. Stevenson, R. E. Larsen, T. G. Stephenson, Elliott L. Love, J. L. Young, L. J. Byrne, Hugh Uhlmann. The election will be held Jan. 9.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHICAGO, ILL.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Staley Milling Co. has awarded contracts to Horner & Watt for extensive plant improvements, Thomas W. Staley, manager, announced. The elevator headhouse is being completely remodeled and a new hopper scale is being installed. A number of other machinery installations and changes also are to be made. The Staley company here has a daily mixed feed milling capacity of approximately 500 tons.

MONTANA

Conrad, Mont.—Morris H. Ellison of Layton, Utah, has made arrangements for about 500 ft. of right of way north of the Great Northern railway station on which to erect a 600-bbl. flour mill, to cost \$500,000. Work on the new plant will not start before spring as it will take some time to get priorities and machinery. Mr. Ellison operates the Ellison Milling & Elevator Co., Ltd.

NEBRASKA

Diller, Neb.—Mr. Bazaant, manager of Black Bros. Elevator, recently bought the W. E. Anderson home.

Amboy, Neb.—The Amboy Milling & Elevator Co. has had its articles of incorporation renewed and amended.

Omaha, Neb.—The Benson Feed Mill recently installed a Fairbanks 30-ton scale, Tillotson Const. Co. doing the work.

Dodge, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. has been incorporated. Herman Mestil is president and Anton A. Tresnak, sec'y.

Elm Creek, Neb.—The foundation for the new elevator of Ingles & Son has been completed and work has started on the walls.

Gilead, Neb.—The Gilead Grain Co. during recent months installed a new driveway with a 4x10 ft. steel driveway grate. Work was done by Eck Olsen.

Omaha, Neb.—Brown Hay & Feed Co., whose store burned recently with a loss estimated at \$20,000, will rebuild next spring, Frank Brown, manager, reported. Temporary sales facilities have been opened on North 16th St.

Norfolk, Neb.—Fire that started around the brick chimney in the feed department in the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills plant the afternoon of Dec. 14 caused slight damage as workmen discovered it early and it was smothered quickly by firemen.

Bixby, Neb.—The Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. has sold its local elevator to the Bixby Non-stock Co-operative Ass'n, newly organized. Gilbert Trautman, manager of the elevator for Nebraska-Iowa, will continue in that capacity for the new company.

Hampton, Neb.—H. G. Carpenter has sold his elevator operated as the Carpenter Grain Co. to the Uhlmann Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Carpenter would have been in business 20 years Jan. 1. He will be manager of the plant for an indefinite time.

Weeping Water, Neb.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. is building a temporary grain elevator building on the site of the elevator that burned recently. A modern building will be built as soon as materials are available. William McConnell is local manager.

Pierce, Neb.—August Korth, 66, of Korth & Scheer elevator company suffered a heart attack while working at the elevator and died soon after being removed to his home Dec. 12. Mrs. Korth, who has been in poor health since last summer, has been bedfast for some time.

Byron, Neb.—The Byron Grain Co. recently built a feed mill plant, 38x38 ft., 50 ft. high, equipped with a 60-h.p. motor direct drive to a Blue Streak Hammer Mill and a one-ton Haines Feed Mixer. The feed mill driveway is 11 ft. wide. A 13 ft. wide driveway was built for the main grain elevator. Eck Olsen did the work.

Staplehurst, Neb.—The Davison Grain Elevator operated by Ralph Goodell has been given a new coat of paint.

Stapleton, Neb.—Howard E. Eddingsfield, manager of the Stapleton Grain Co. elevator, injured his right leg recently, aggravating an old injury that necessitated placing the limb in a cast. The accident occurred as he stepped from his automobile at Gothenburg. The car started rolling as he alighted, throwing his leg in a twist.

Humboldt, Neb.—Bruce Dorland, on the old Miles ranch southwest of Dawson, this year raised around 250,000 lbs. of pop corn. Based on the ceiling price to processors, this large pop corn crop should net Dorland \$21,000. The pop corn will be shelled and sacked in 100-lb. bags. Mr. Dorland had 220 acres in South American and Kansas Pearl varieties.—G. M. H.

Omaha, Neb.—J. L. Welsh, vice-president of the Farm Crops Processing Corp. which is manufacturing industrial alcohol, reports that on Pearl Harbor Day, Dec. 7, the corporation made 80,000 gals. of alcohol, and will continue to make alcohol for the government to use in the manufacture of explosives. His son, Lt. James L. Welsh, is a captive of the Germans.

Hordville, Neb.—The Hordville Farmers Co-op. Ass'n announced a net profit of \$20,704.12 for the year, at the recent annual meeting. The directors voted to pay patronage dividends of 5 per cent on grain sold to the elevator, and 3 per cent on all grain bought from the elevator, and 7 per cent on all merchandise bought. C. O. Rodine is manager of the elevator and William Schweikert is assistant manager.

NEW ENGLAND

Derby, Conn.—We expect to build some bins on the top floor of our building, about 50 ft. from the ground, and install a blower.—Derby Feed Store.

NEW YORK

Horseheads, N. Y.—Levi Marshall reports a fire loss occurring on Dec. 18. Fire probably originated in a short circuit in a fluorescent desk lamp.

NORTH DAKOTA

Wolseth, N. D.—The Midway Co-op. Elevator is being reorganized.

Wimbledon, N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator Co. recently installed a new head drive in its elevator.

Mandan, N. D.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co. sustained a sprinkler leakage loss recently, when one of the sprinkler heads in the warehouse broke.

Grand Forks, N. D.—R. M. Stangler will be continued in the position of general manager of the North Dakota State Mill by the new state administration when it takes office next month.

Michigan, N. D.—Improvements made during the past year at the Farmers Union Elevator include changing from engine power to electric power, installing a new scale, lift and spouting and putting in new flooring.

Napoleon, N. D.—Joseph Meier, dean of Napoleon's business men and operator of the M. Meier Elevator, has retired after 35 years in the elevator business and turned the elevator over to his sons, Joseph O. and Stephen A. Meier. Mr. Meier was born in Russia and came to Dakota Territory with his parents in 1886.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A proposal for construction here of a \$450,000 terminal elevator with an initial capacity of 1,000,000 bus. of grain was discussed at the recent meeting of directors of the Grand Forks Civic & Commerce Ass'n. John Hesketh, chairman of the special terminal com'te, submitted his com'te's report giving engineering estimates of costs, etc., and others discussed various angles of the proposal.

OHIO

Marion, O.—Montgomery S. Miller, 58, manager of the Marion Grain & Supply Co., died Dec. 12.

Kingston, O.—Robert L. Immell, 60, who operated elevators here and in Yellow Bud, died recently of a brain tumor at the White Cross Hospital, Columbus, O. Mr. Immell's grain business connections were with Snyder & Immell.

Ashville, O.—Celebrating completion of extensive improvements being made at the Ashville Grain Co. elevator, a grand opening was held Dec. 9. Floor space in the grinding and mixing room has been more than doubled, with facilities added for more and better service, E. E. Borror, manager, stated.

Lorain, O.—George C. Shurr has been appointed sales manager of the animal feed division of the Hygrade Food Products Corp. Mr. Shurr for the past four years has been manager of the Medina Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, which operates a large establishment at Medina, O. He has been associated with the feed trade for 16 years. The Hygrade Food Products Corp. produces high protein feed ingredients for distribution in Ohio and adjoining states.

Bellevue, O.—Construction of a \$3,000,000 plant to extract oil from soybeans will be started here at once by Spencer-Kellogg Co. and Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., firms, on a 27-acre plot of ground purchased from the Nickel Plate Railroad. According to plans announced by the companies, the plant will include storage units for 2,500,000 bus. of soybeans, 36 bins 138 ft. high, a 100,000-gal. reservoir, workhouse, flaking building, welfare building, oil storage, boiler house, power plant and trainshed.



GREETINGS 1945! War not over — may be months — some hard fighting yet.

Then post war clean up — not easy — take years — a lot of money — a lot of men — but it must be done. And America — with right leadership — will go on and up — climbing new heights — economic and spiritual — the quest is human betterment. Rough spots at home? — sure — but they'll all iron out. We'll meet every challenge of the hour — "never say die but dam" — stick to the oars — keep the creative fires burning — and hats off to the FLAG that never retreats — the Stars and Stripes forever.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Springfield, O.—George H. Neuman, manager of the Farmers Feed & Grain Co., was high bidder for the 120 acres of ground and airport buildings of the Municipal Airport on which the city commissioners recently received bids. The Greater Springfield & Clark County Ass'n has asked the commissioners to reject the bids and lease the ground for a county fair.

Bryan, O.—Bryan Farm Products is a new grain concern recently starting operations here. Located here also are Poast & Dawson Elevator, Russell's Mill, C. L. Charles Feed Mill, and the Farmers Co-op. Elevator. In addition The Bryan Transfer Elevator (carloads only) is here, which makes Bryan one of the most active grain points in this part of the country.—H. F. D.

Hartville, O.—Farmers of the community were entertained at a big feeder meeting at the Hartville school auditorium the evening of Nov. 28, the gathering sponsored by the Economy Feed & Elvtr. Co. Refreshments were served and music was furnished by the school band. Speakers were Clifford Townsend, former governor of Indiana, and Frank E. Franz, of the McMillen Feed Mills.

Zimmerman (Alpha p.o.), O.—The Belden Milling Co. mill, formerly operated by Ben Belden, but closed since the fall of 1943 when he retired and moved to Xenia, has been reopened under lease by A. B. Hayes of Cincinnati and Horace Ferguson of Zimmerman. A mixer and feed grinding equipment have been installed for manufacture of dairy, poultry and hog feeds, in addition to the flour business.

Fredericktown, O.—The Northwestern Elvtr. & Mill Co. sponsored a feeder's meeting here the evening of Dec. 5. Bob Fravel furnished special entertainment. Two talks were given, titled, "Feeding of Poultry and Livestock" and "General Farming and Postwar Marketing." A motion picture, "Feed and Folks" was shown after which refreshments were served. D. H. Levering, manager of Northwestern Elvtr. & Mill Co., had charge of arrangements.

OKLAHOMA

Fargo, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is building a 150,000-bu. elevator here.

Crescent, Okla.—An elevator was built here recently for mung bean storage. Frank Richards is manager.

Vici, Okla.—Stockholders of the Farmers Cq-op. Ass'n recently voted to enlarge its local elevator. Work will start when materials are available. Plans call for additional bins to hold approximately 100,000 bus. Present capacity is 125,000 bus.

Erick, Okla.—We have just completed a new grain elevator, equipped with a new 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. The labor situation is so acute and the work in cars so hot and dusty that it is becoming impossible to hire men to trim cars loaded with grain.—Hill & Eatherly Grain Co., Fay W. Eatherly, mgr.

Enid, Okla.—The Union Equity Co-operative Exchange has started work on a 7,750,000-bu. elevator, duplicating in size its present elevator and thus doubling its storage capacity to 15,250,000 bus. The construction of the first unit started is 500 ft. distant from the present elevator. E. N. Puckett is manager of the Union Co-operative Exchange. Union Equity is undertaking to gear its operations to the post-war period.

Tipton, Okla.—E. O. Billingslea Grain Co., Frederick, Okla., has purchased the Newsom elevator and is making extensive improvements on the property. The elevator is being given a complete overhauling, electric equipment is being installed thruout the plant and also a new truck lift. A 20 x 60 ft. annex to the elevator is being built, and among new equipment to be installed is a cleaner and gravity machine for cleaning and processing grain and seed. It is planned to have the equipment in operation for the sorghum grain movement this season.

Geary, Okla.—While lifting a large chunk of coal recently, one side broke loose causing it to fall, hitting the left foot of V. J. Zobisch, of the V. J. Zobisch Grain Co., and breaking bones in the foot. He is still on the job, however, only with one foot in the air. Of this Mr. Zobisch writes, "Figuratively speaking, this 'in the air operation' should not be unfamiliar to any grain dealer now."

Lindsay, Okla.—The alfalfa processing plant located on the site of the old W. K. Donnell broomcorn warehouse is practically completed and installation of machinery has started. It is expected the plant will be finished within 60 days. It will have the same capacity as the one in Pauls Valley and will employ 25 full-time workers. In the off season the mill will manufacture a newly developed cattle food, a cube containing molasses, alfalfa cake and other ingredients.

Alva, Okla.—The district meeting of Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n together with a Board of Directors meeting that was called for Dec. 4 and postponed because of weather conditions, was held here the night of Dec. 11 with 26 members present, among them the following directors and officers: Gordon Hayton, pres.; King Aitken, vice-pres.; E. R. Humphrey, sec'y; Carl Newberry, John Hohntz and Harry James, directors. One of the features of the meeting was a discussion on retail feed prices, together with manufacturing wholesale and retail margins, led by Joe Meibergen, Oklahoma member on the National Com'te of Retail Feed Dealers. A schedule for retail markups for feed dealers was submitted and distributed to all members present. Dealers who operate under O.P.A. regulations were cautioned to be very careful to comply with all regulations. It was pointed out that in selling at ceiling prices, the invoice should show ceiling prices in detail. Members were reminded that, in selling grain at retail, to be sure to figure margins based on costs of the grains, using methods prescribed by the regulation. At the meeting the directors approved the applications of the following new members: Major County Co-operative Ass'n, Orienta, Ray Fuzzell, mgr.; Hancock Feed Stores, Cushing, Gene Hancock, owner; Byron Grain Co., Burlington, O. E. Allen, mgr. It is planned, because of the pronounced success of this meeting, to hold other district meeting in the southwestern part of the state during the winter.

Additional information will be given on this later.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Forrest Grove, Ore.—Fire originating in an elevator head shaft bearing on Dec. 4 damaged the elevator of E. F. Burlington & Sons.

Oakesdale, Wash.—James Camp is new manager of the Oakesdale Grain Growers. He has been in the grain business at Thornton for 23 years.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Mrs. Ethel Kelley, wife of A. Eugene Kelley, general manager of the Walla Walla Grain Growers, Inc., died recently.

Seattle, Wash.—D. L. Morrison has joined the feed department of Van Waters & Rogers, Inc., assuming charge of handling the department's out-of-town accounts.

Seattle, Wash.—Roy Weaver, a newcomer to the feed trade, has joined the staff of Wilbur-Ellis Co. and will be employed in the company's commodities department.

Tacoma, Wash.—W. C. Theda, manager of Centennial Flouring Mills Co., recently was elected to a three year term as director of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce.

Seattle, Wash.—Charles Moran is building a feed store on the lot he recently purchased. He will conduct a feed and seed store, featuring all kinds of feed including special pigeon feed.

Colfax, Wash.—Mark L. Powers, employed by the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. since July 20, 1920, ended his service Dec. 1 under the company's retirement plan, having attained the age of 65 years.

Wilbur, Wash.—We recently completed a new 300,000-bu. concrete elevator which gives us a total bulk capacity in concrete of 550,000 bus. All three plants filled to capacity with 1944 crop and obliged to put about 50,000 bus. on the ground.—Graingrowers Warehouse Co.

Eugene, Wash.—Pacific Co-operative Poultry Producers Ass'n plans to construct a feed mill here to facilitate transportation for producers in this area. Additional extensive building in this area during 1945 is contemplated by the co-operative. A. C. Bertzen is president of the association.

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Wenatchee, Wash.—J. Lifszyc has returned from the east and is supervising all operations at the local plant of the Northwest Chemurgy Co-operative where production of glucose from wheat has been stepped up. Instead of running two shifts a day, three shifts a day are now operating. Chemurgy's orders for wheat glucose total \$1,250,000, for delivery all the way from New York to the Pacific Coast.

Toppenish, Wash.—The local plant of General Mills Farm Service Division, formerly known as Chisholm Grain & Feed Co., is ready to commence operation after extensive reconstruction and alterations. Milling capacity has been considerably expanded and increased output of processed grains and processed dairy and poultry feeds is made possible. Vern Walker will be in charge of operations. Mr. Walker was in charge of the plant under the former ownership.

LaCrosse, Wash.—Two hundred persons attended the 16th annual meeting of LaCrosse Grain Growers, Dec. 1. E. A. Burgess in his annual report advised that the organization had received more than 1,650,000 bus. of wheat this year. Frank Schreck, manager, advised that the net for the '43-44 fiscal year amounted to almost \$38,000 and dividends had been declared amounting to 2.5c per bushel on all grain handled by the association. Main speaker of the evening was A. E. Sutton, general manager and treasurer of the North Pacific Grain Growers, of Portland.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Selinsgrove, Pa.—The L. E. Rhoads mill burned to the ground Nov. 2. A modern plant will be erected on the same site.—S. B. R.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Nunda, S. D.—Carl Lysne, formerly of Madison, S. D., is new second man at the Nunda Co-operative elevator.

Okaton, S. D.—The driveway of the Okaton Grain Co. was damaged on Dec. 5 when a truck driving out hit the driveway side.

Clark, S. D.—The Clark Roller Mill has been incorporated, capitalized at \$15,000. Incorporators are R. M. and Alice Rasmusson and Normal Wika.

Elk Point, S. D.—M. J. Robertson has resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator after a service of 16 successive years, on account of illness has been forced to take a vacation. W. A. McConahie was named as acting manager.

Alexandria, S. D.—F. J. Stoltz of Kaylor has been appointed manager of the New Farmers Grain Co., succeeding H. J. Brayton who resigned. Lawrence Kinney was named as assistant manager. Mr. Brayton had been manager of the elevator since 1924 and was with the firm two years prior to that as stock buyer. George Schneider had been his assistant for the past eight years.

TEXAS

Austin, Tex.—The H. M. Reed elevator was damaged by fire on November 7.

Brenham, Tex.—Jack Green of the Green Grain Co. died unexpectedly Dec. 11.—G. E. B.

Greenville, Tex.—F. W. Cushing, formerly of New Prague, Minn., has succeeded Clarence E. Lee as manager of the local International Milling Co. plant.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—David Rodgers has purchased the interest of Mrs. J. J. Fite in the Pitman-Fite Grain Co., and the business will operate as a partnership under the trade name of Pitman Grain Co.—G. E. B.

Littlefield, Tex.—The new Byers Elevator is in full operation. The elevator's capacity is approximately 16,000 bus. Mr. Byers started in the grain business here some 10 years ago, this being his second elevator. Combined capacity of the two is about 40,000 bus.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n has received applications for membership from Chic-O-Line Feed Mills, Hobart, Okla., Longview Cotton Oil Co., Longview, Tex., and Herman Dawson Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

Houston, Tex.—Felix Meyer & Co. have moved into their new offices, 700 Stewart Building, and invites the continued patronage of their good friends and customers. "Business continues plentiful in our section," they write, even December, which is usually under other months as dealers do not like full warehouses for inventory, but not so this year."

Hamilton, Tex.—The Kimbell Milling Co. of Fort Worth has purchased the Hamilton Cotton Oil Mill from the Terminal Oil Co. of Oklahoma City, and will operate a feed business and grinding and mixing establishment. Walter Newsom will be the local manager. Grinding and mixing machinery has been installed and a complete line of feed will be carried.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A. A. Bart, vice-pres. and purchasing agent of Universal Mills, died unexpectedly on Dec. 10. Mr. Hart also was an executive of the Stone-Hart Grain Co. and had been in the grain business since being discharged from the service after World War I. He joined the milling company as purchasing agent 12 years ago, and was elected a vice-pres. last July.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Paul Allison Co., a partnership composed of Paul Allison and Herman Dawson, conducting a general grain merchandising business here the past few years, will be dissolved Jan. 1. Paul Allison will continue to operate Paul Allison Co. with offices in the Sinclair Building. Herman Dawson will retire from the firm and engage in the general grain merchandising business with offices here in the Fair Bldg.—G. E. B.

WISCONSIN

Gratiot, Wis.—Oscar Hillery, Shullsburg, has opened a grist mill and feed mill here in a building he purchased recently.

Mayville, Wis.—R. E. Gill, Madison, purchased the Mayville Feed Mill property from the Chas. Mann estate. Possession was given Dec. 15.

Oconto, Wis.—Lane & Sons have enlarged their quarters at their local mill to take over the exclusive dealership of Doughboy Feeds and allied farm products.

Thorp, Wis.—The Thorp Flour & Feed Co. recently installed a new feed grinder and mixer. The company has been appointed as exclusive dealers of Doughboy Feed and allied farm products in this territory.

Wauwatosa, Wis.—Edwin F. Kieckhefer, 61, vice-pres. of the A. Kieckhefer Elvtr. Co., widely known business executive and sportsman, died at his home here Nov. 30 of a cerebral hemorrhage suffered the preceding night.

Princeton, Wis.—Seed and feed dealers of Green Lake and Marquette Counties met at Princeton Hall on Dec. 7 when Profs. George Bohstedt and J. G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture led discussions on feed and poultry.

Rosendale, Wis.—Albert Frederick Weishoff, 81, identified with the feed and milling business in this vicinity since 1885 when he opened his feed mill in West Rosendale, died Dec. 11. He had operated a feed and flour mill here since 1905.

Birnamwood, Wis.—Jerome H. Krunen, manager of the Northern Milling Co. branch warehouse here until he entered service in 1943, was killed in action in Belgium Nov. 28. He had been manager of the Cedar Grove Co-op. feed house before joining Northern in 1942.

Janesville, Wis.—The state college of agriculture and the local extension office were sponsors for a dinner and meeting of Rock County feed and seed dealers here the evening of Dec. 8. Profs. Hayes, Werner and Briggs were speakers on poultry and livestock feeds and on seeds.

East Troy, Wis.—The Farmers Feed & Supply Co. is a new business enterprise launched here by William and Carlos Platz and Carroll Schwartz. Feed grinding and mixing will be done and a stock of feeds and other articles will be carried. All members of the new firm are experienced feed dealers.

The W.F.A. has been granting applications from industrial alcohol distillers for permission to use low grade corn. Distillers have bought 265,000 bus. of Argentine corn.



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Field Seeds

Jackson, Miss.—The Mississippi Seeds-men's Ass'n will hold a meeting Jan. 3 and 4 at the Heidelberg Hotel.

Concordia, Kan.—The Bowman Seed Co. has installed a larger elevator leg and an additional large cleaner and scarifier.

Albany, Ore.—The Chas. H. Lilly Co. has promoted Fenn Emerson of Lapwai, Idaho, to take charge of its large pea processing plant here.

Brodhead, Wis.—Abraham L. Allen, of A. L. Allen & Son, dealers in seeds and machinery, aged 85 years died recently following a stroke.

Lincoln, Neb.—Joe Robinette, 45, who had been an employee of the Griswold Seed Co. for seventeen years, died Dec. 11 after a lengthy illness.—G. M. H.

Salinas, Cal.—C. H. Eckhart, pres. of the Eckhart Seed Co., died recently. He had retired due to ill health, and the business is being carried on by C. H. Eckhart, Jr., and C. E. Eckhart.

Marysville, O.—The Court of Appeals of Ohio ruled in favor of O. M. Scott & Sons Co. in the suit brought by Alex Siegel, who had been charged with delivering to the company certain checks with intent to defraud.

Alfalfa Seed, verified as to origin, amounted to 40,780,000 lbs. in 1943, against a production of 30,716 lbs. in 1942. Kansas produced 11,740,000 and Oklahoma 10,065,000 lbs. of verified origin seed in 1943, as reported by the W.F.A.

Shelton, Neb.—Clarence McKibbens, elevator manager, here, and Clyde Hammins, manager at Omaha, were fined \$10 and \$50, respectively, for the sale of 100 bus. of oats to Albert Frazell, farmer, that contained bindweed, a noxious weed.

Hampton, Ia.—Farmers Hybrid has been incorporated to produce and distribute hybrid seed corn. The capital stock is \$125,000, and the officers are, pres., V. B. Hamilton; vice pres., Glen G. Sones; sec'y, J. S. Van Wert, and treas., Floyd H. Methfessel.

Des Moines, Ia.—Farmers are urged to sell their extra clover seed now in order that countries receiving lend-lease shipments of the seed will have it in time for spring planting. A. J. Loveland, chairman of the Iowa A.A.A. says the movement of clover seed into commercial channels has been slow.

In the national hybrid corn growing contest conducted by the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n trophies were awarded at Chicago recently to Geo. L. Renner of Sioux Falls, S. D., grand national champion; Mrs. Berth Den Adel of Leighton, Ia., woman champion, and Arthur Else, aged 14, of Elm Creek, Neb.

Holton, Kan.—A. W. Bender, who for many years owned and managed the Bender Hardware & Seed Co., announced his retirement recently because of declining health. Mr. McFadden, an employee in the company for twenty years and a partner for the last three years, will manage the business from now on.—G. M. H.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—Criminal action started in the federal court at Buffalo, Dec. 22, against David S. Wright, Jr., doing business as the Lake Shore Seed Co., for making three shipments of seeds to Passaic, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., not labeled to show the percentage of germination, and the words "below standard."—G. E. T.

Redtop Seed production in Illinois amounted to 13,100,000 lbs. in 1944, against 10,700,000 lbs. in 1943, as reported by the Illinois Crop Reporting Service.

Manhattan, Kan.—A pamphlet on hybrid seed corn will be published by the department of agronomy at Kansas State College, as a result of a decision made by the executive council of the Kansas Banker's Ass'n.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—The feeding of grains and roughage containing bindweed seeds to livestock, is the cause of more new bindweed infestations being started on clean fields and clean farms, than is being sown through the grain drill, is the belief of T. F. Yost, Kansas state weed supervisor. When selecting farm seeds, farmers are generally careful not to sow weed-infested seeds, but few seem to recognize the fact that the feeding of weed-infested feeds to livestock is responsible for spreading noxious weeds. Many carloads of feeding oats shipped into Kansas from Nebraska and South Dakota recently, have been found to contain bindweed and other weed seeds. Because coarse weed seeds such as bindweed cannot be effectively separated from oats, barley or wheat grains, the farmers have been advised to grind the feed grains thru a hammermill, which process has been found to destroy the viability of bindweed seeds.—G. M. H.

Mark-up on Sweet Clover Seed

Washington, D. C.—Effective Dec. 26 Revised Maximum Price Regulation 471 is amended in the following respects: 1. The maximum service charge for assembling sweet clover seed in the table in section 9 (a) is changed to \$.65. 2. The maximum mark-up for the sale of sweet clover in the table in section 10 (b) is changed to "\$.75."

RMPR 471 provides for a maximum service charge for assembling sweet clover seed of 35 cents per 100 pounds to be reduced by the percentage of dockage in the lot. It also provides that a person buying thresher-run sweet clover seed from a producer for his own account can obtain on the sale or delivery of such seed a markup of 40 cents per 100 pounds to be reduced by the percentage of dockage in the lot.

In the course of thoro discussions at an industry meeting in the principal sweet clover seed producing area, it became apparent that these present service charges for assembling sweet clover seed are too low. Since dockage in thresher-run sweet clover seed runs extremely high, in fact higher than in any of the other legume and grass seeds covered by the regulation, the present provisions for assembling such seed are inadequate.

For instance, an assembler purchasing sweet clover seed for the account of a commercial processor would obtain for such seed containing 30 per cent dockage an assembling service charge of 35 cents minus 10.5 cents or 24.5 cents per 100 pounds; if he should buy such seed on his own account, he could obtain 40 cents minus 12 cents or 28 cents per 100 pounds. It has become apparent that these dockage reductions, this charge of 35 cents and mark-up of 40 cents, respectively, are inadequate and really

inequitable when compared to the other seeds. The fact is that these dockage reductions frequently run considerably higher than those given above in the example, in which case service charge and mark-up would be still less adequate.

Eastern Federation Feed Merchants reports N.W.L.B. does not require approval before wage rates below 50 cents are increased. N.W.L.B. Order No. 10 limiting year end and Christmas bonuses to \$25 does not cover employers of 8 or fewer men.

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Movement of Seed for Processing

By PAUL H. MILLAR, Chief Inspector

Because of the extra large crop, a greater-than-average movement of lespedeza seed for cleaning or other processing, both inter- and intrastate, is expected. Federal and state requirements are therefore given below.

Movement Within the State of Seed for Processing

Seed can be moved without restriction from one point in Arkansas to another, to be processed at destination. This, however, must not be used as subterfuge to evade the state seed law which requires that all planting seed (either cleaned or uncleaned) before it is sold, must be tested and tagged, the exceptions being (1) seed which is sold for processing and (2) seed which is sold by the grower on his own premises, unless advertised for sale.

Interstate Movement

Movement across the state line of seed for processing must comply with requirements of the Federal Seed Act, which are as follows: (1) If the seeds are in bulk, the words "Seed for Processing" must appear on the invoice. (2) If in bags, the words "Seed for Processing" must appear on a tag or label attached to each bag. "Seed for Processing" must be moved to a bona fide processing plant for the purpose of being cleaned or otherwise processed, and must be actually cleaned or processed after arrival at the plant. For ex-

ample, if "seeding for processing" is delivered to a farmer or to a seedsman who has no cleaning machinery, or if it is delivered to a bona fide processing plant but is not cleaned or otherwise processed after being delivered to the plant, the transaction is a violation of the Federal Seed Act, and the seed is subject to seizure by the U. S. Marshal and the shipper is subject to prosecution in Federal Court.

As Plant Board inspectors are also agents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for enforcement of the Federal Seed Act, the Plant Board expects to check on both incoming and outgoing movement of seed for processing and will report to the U. S. Department of Agriculture any irregularities which may be found.

Pawnee Wheat to South America

It makes little difference whether it is a mouse trap or seed wheat, if it is better, the world will find its way to the door of the producer. Last week, Frank Kalina, certified seed grower at Pawnee City, Neb., received an inquiry for 10 bushels of Pawnee seed wheat to be sent to Colombia.

The request came from the New York office of Caja de Credito Agrario, Industrially Minero, which is a branch of the Colombian government.

Pawnee wheat was first distributed to Nebraska farmers in the fall of 1942. The entire production has been utilized for seed since that time and according to J. C. Swinbank, Secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n,

Nebraska is now the leading producer of this popular new variety with an estimated 30,000 acres planted for harvest in 1945.

Meeting of Colorado Seed Dealers Ass'n

The 23rd annual meeting of the Colorado Seed Dealers Ass'n was held Dec. 2 at the Albany Hotel, Denver, Colo., with nearly all the members in attendance.

R. E. PATTERSON, sec'y, makes the following report of the proceedings:

State and federal regulations, supplies of seeds and probable demands were discussed. Specialists from the Colorado A & M College gave freely of their knowledge and advice in answering questions proposed by the members.

Fred Waldo Rohnert, pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n was a guest and participated in the program and various discussions. Members felt highly honored and pleased that it was possible for Mr. Rohnert to attend. This is the first time that a national president has attended a Colorado meeting.

Guy R. Vaughn and J. Allen Bomm, Associated Seed Growers, Indianapolis, Indiana were in attendance. Mr. Vaughn is a former member of the State Ass'n.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: J. H. Burrell, Burrell Seeds Inc., Rocky Ford, Colo., pres.; Geo. W. Anderson, Anderson Seed Co., Greeley, Colo., vice-pres.; R. E. Patterson, Western Seed Co., Denver, Colo., sec'y-treas.

A delightful luncheon was served at noon.

Seed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1943, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago	26,000	77,000	30,000	59,000
Duluth	583,715	876,130	1,311,375	2,213,920
Ft. Wm.	1,991,061	1,286,360	1,630,804	3,032,387
Milwaukee	1,500	27,000	.....	1,500
Minn'polis	999,000	1,683,000	253,500	370,500
New York	356,568	1,825,529	.....	.....
Portland	25,932	.....	.....	.....
Superior	215,482	394,905	446,400	859,242
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutch's'n	1,255,800	248,300	.....	.....
Kan. City	4,539,500	2,357,250	2,446,500	1,247,750
New Orleans	.....	.....	2,200	.....
Peoria	9,730	.....	880	.....
Portland	3,551	.....	13,448	.....
St. Joseph	121,040	21,360	46,280	21,360
St. Louis	1,534,800	953,400	1,163,400	1,086,400
Wichita	153,600	121,600	64,000	122,000
CLOVER				
Ch'go, lbs.	1,892,000	908,000	90,000	181,000
Milw., lbs.	660,535	408,950	125,525	.....
TIMOTHY				
Ch'go., lbs.	592,000	1,173,000	.....	121,000
Milw., lbs.	287,730	1,367,900	52,570
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	2,200	4,400	7,700
Kansas City	53,200	15,400	600	600



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Henry, an Improved Spring Wheat

A spring wheat giving remarkable yields has been developed at the Wisconsin Experiment Station and given the name of Henry.

All the Henry seed wheat now available has been released to growers of certified seed. Some seed will be on the market in 1945 and by 1946 there should be enough to sow the entire acreage of spring wheat normally grown in Wisconsin.

The new variety not only produces good yields, but consistent yields, for it is resistant to all common wheat diseases. Just as Vicland is advertised to insure "no more bad oat years," Henry should help eliminate bad wheat years.

Primarily Henry is a feed wheat, although flour made from it has shown fairly satisfactory baking qualities—as good as the flour from any spring wheat now grown in Wisconsin. Bread loaves made of Henry flour do not show quite as good color, volume and texture as those made from the flour of certain wheats grown farther west.

Although there is no reason to believe Henry will make wheat a major crop in Wisconsin, since it must compete with such efficient feed-producers as hybrid corn and Vicland oats, nevertheless it is probable that wheat will become more important than in the past.

Wheat does have its share of advantages when good yields can be obtained. It makes highly desirable chicken feed as well as good feed for livestock, can be custom-ground for flour, and makes an excellent nurse crop because it seldom lodges. Moreover, a bushel of wheat is 60 lbs. of "all meat," compared with oats' 32 lbs. of groats and less nourishing hulls.

The development of Henry wheat illustrates what is now a truism in grain breeding: it takes a lot of time and work to produce grains outstandingly superior to present varieties, which themselves are much improved over those grown a generation ago.

A series of crosses made at the Wisconsin Station between 1929 and 1933 were the forebears of Henry wheat. The female parent in the final cross was an unnamed selection from the cross Illinois No. 1 x Hope, while the male was a selection from Webster x Resaca.

During the five years following 1933, the desirable qualities of the final cross were stabilized through pedigree selection. In 1938 the offspring of a single plant from the previous year's crop looked good enough to warrant further testing as a possible new variety.



Photo by Wisconsin Agri. Exp. Sta.

Henry, an Improved Spring Wheat

At every step of the way, an important part of the work has been testing for resistance to

disease, both naturally-occurring and artificially-induced. Heavy artificial inoculations with disease organisms offer more severe tests than are likely to be provided by nature.

Six years of testing have shown that Henry wheat is highly resistant to leaf rust, the most serious disease of wheat in Wisconsin. Trials at many other experiment stations in various parts of the country likewise have shown it to be rust-resistant and high-yielding.

The new variety is also quite resistant to black stem rust and to bunt or stinking smut. It is intermediate in resistance to loose smut, a disease which has not caused much trouble on spring wheat in this state.

One characteristic of Henry wheat constitutes an appearance defect in the field, although so far as is known it does not affect the yield or quality of the grain. The chaff, normally white tinged with red at maturity, may show a rather pronounced darkening in seasons when the weather is excessively damp after the crop heads. This condition, variously known as "false black chaff" or "brown necrosis," commonly occurs on wheats descended from the Hope variety.

Henry is a bearded spring wheat with large, wide heads. The straw is moderately stiff and about as tall as Sturgeon. It heads about a day earlier than Marquis, usually two days later than Sturgeon and Thatcher. It ripens about five days later than Vicland oats.

The kernels of Henry are medium red in color, slightly softer in texture than those of Marquis, and larger than those of most spring



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wheats. The fact that the kernels are large probably will make it necessary to use a fairly heavy seeding rate for best results.—Bull. 463, Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta.

Variety Under the Federal Seed Act

By W. A. DAVIDSON, marketing specialist, Grain Products Branch, before Texas Seedmen's Ass'n.

We received many complaints that seed is incorrectly labeled as to variety, and we find that the complaints are justified in too many instances. These complaints involve sweet sorghum and oats more often than any other kinds of seed.

INDISTINGUISHABLE.—Seed of the varieties of sorghum and also of oats are in many instances very similar in appearance and in some instances quite indistinguishable even to the expert. This situation also prevails with varieties of many other crops commonly shipped in interstate commerce for feeding purposes. In recognition of this there was included in the Federal Seed Act of 1939 a section which provides a measure of protection to persons who have shipped seed in interstate commerce incorrectly labeled as to variety, provided such persons were not able by proper precautions to determine that the variety was incorrectly stated. This section pertains to seed considered indistinguishable, and is often referred to as the "indistinguishability clause."

It is quite natural that the question of whether certain varieties of seed are indistinguishable should often arise. The act does not say to whom the seed must be indistinguishable in order to be so classified. If the term were applied to the general public, then it would appear that almost all similar seeds would be considered indistinguishable. If the term were applied to an outstanding expert, the indistinguishable varieties would perhaps be limited to a few. We are confident that neither of these extreme interpretations was intended.

If the term should be applied to seedsmen in general, then we would have the same problem as when it is applied to the public. There are seedsmen who know little about the identification of varieties of seeds. If knowing but a little provides a measure of protection under the law, there is some advantage in knowing just a little. This places a premium on ignorance.

IN ESTABLISHING A POLICY in regard to this, it appears we should consider any seeds indistinguishable which cannot be distinguished by seed analysts after training under competent persons, or a thoro study of the available literature on the particular subject. This places a premium on knowledge. We have considered the development of a list of certain groups of seed that are distinguishable to trained seed analysts on the basis of available information. Such a list has not, however, been developed.

It will be noted that the protection under the indistinguishability clause is provided to that person who has "taken all proper precautions to insure the identity" of the seed to be that stated. What is a "proper precaution?" This is elaborated on further in section 201.34 of the regulations under the act where it says that proper precautions shall include the maintaining of certain records that are described in section 201.7 of the regulations. This regulation clearly states that a grower's declaration of variety, received from the grower, shall be part of the records retained by the person buying the seed from the grower. We find this practice is not followed with respect to sweet sorghum and oat varieties assembled at country points through grain channels. There we find the practice of assembling this seed to be haphazard. Segregations are made upon the grower's verbal reputation. Seed from many growers is placed in one bin. From there it is shipped

out under variety name conveniently but not correctly stated.

THE NEED TO IDENTIFY and maintain the varietal identity of seed is only one of the many factors that distinguish the functions of seedsmen from those of grain dealers. The dealer in seeds is a dealer in a specialty product. He deals in the portion of the crop that is selected from the entire production for the purpose of reproduction. This function warrants special treatment.

We have noted, in interstate commerce, seed bearing labels showing the percentage of pure seed described as "non-varietal." If such a label also bears the name of the variety of the seed, it cannot within the terms of the Federal Seed Act also show the percentage of pure seed on a non-varietal basis. If the seed is labeled as to variety, then the pure seed percentage pertains to seed of that variety. If the percentage of the variety is not known, then the variety name should not be stated upon the label in interstate commerce.

A movement is under way among the states to require the labeling of agricultural seed to show either the name of the variety or the term "variety unknown." It is our opinion that it will be only a matter of time before such a requirement will pertain to seed in interstate commerce. It would be well for seedsmen to look ahead in preparation for such a requirement.

CONFUSION IN NAMES.—It is well known that confusion exists in variety names. A review of the variety names used on approximately 600 varieties of 5 common crops revealed 2,640 recognized variety names, or an average of 4.4 for each variety. The Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering has tried to correct this situation by publishing bulletins describing varieties and showing approved variety names as well as synonyms. The correction of a situation of this kind, of course, requires considerable time, and it is not the intention to enforce an impractical requirement to that end.

We are proposing, however, that there shall be set up in the regulations under the Federal Seed Act wording that will lead to clarification. As you know, the regulations under the act now provide that the variety names shall be confined to the recognized variety names. It is the proposal that if the variety name is recognized as proper by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, then the variety name will be construed to meet the provisions of the Federal Seed Act. The extent to which the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering will be able to render service in informing persons of the proper variety name will depend upon the facilities made available to that Bureau.

Obviously, it will not be possible to determine the variety by looking at the seed any more than it has in the past. The growing

plants will have to be observed in many instances. The proposal is an effort to provide a source of authoritative information with respect to varietal nomenclature. The close relationship between the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering and State experimental stations should avoid any conflict of opinions.

Wheat Farming After the War

Excerpt from an address by Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, Dec. 13, at St. Paul, Minn.

We need and intend to sell some of our wheat abroad. After the first wave of relief shipments to hungry people of the liberated countries has subsided, it is not going to be easy to place significant quantities of our wheat in foreign markets. Our best possibilities lie in coming to an agreement with other wheat exporters and with the chief importing nations.

This nation already is a party to a memorandum of agreement that is the first step in a full-fledged postwar international wheat agreement. Ever since the summer of 1942 the preliminary steps of that agreement, involving pooling of supplies for relief use, have been in effect; and the participating nations now are discussing prices at which commercial wheat would move.

The United States is planning to take the initiative in calling a conference after the war and using the present form of the agreement—the so-called draft convention—as a starting point. The machinery for a complete program should be ready for use when normal trade moves over the sea lanes again.

Under the proposed agreement with Canada, Australia and Argentina as the other principal exporting nations, this country's annual share of the combined exports of all four producing nations is set at 16 per cent. If exports of the four nations are in line with what they were during the years before the war, this country's share of world trade would probably be between 65 and 80 million bushels. However, increasing the total world trade in wheat is one of the main objectives of the agreement.

Sharing world markets under an agreement of that kind seems to offer American producers their best chance of getting a fairly good price for their wheat exports. But I am sure that even then the world price would not be parity or anything close to it.

An Insecticide composed of an inert mineral dust has been described by Dr. B. N. Smallman, entomologist of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada. This non-poisonous white powder is effective against a variety of stored grain insects when mixed in minute proportions with the grain. The dust breaks the waxy film of the insect cuticle, causing it to dry up.

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Feedstuffs

Brewers Dried Grains production for November amounted to 16,800 tons, against 17,400 tons for November, 1943, as reported by the W.F.A.

Washington, D. C.—W.F.O. No. 9 setting aside oil meal, will be suspended after Jan. 31, it is announced by the W.F.A. Crushers still are required to report on production and distribution.

Chandler, Ind.—The demand for millfeed is very good, mill and grain men report. Local mills have enjoyed a good trade all fall and are looking for a good business all winter.—W. B. C.

The December price for feed wheat in any county has been raised one cent per bushel over the November price, and is determined by adding 3 cents to the price listed in 1944 Feed Wheat Form 1, supplement 1.

Spent Brewers Yeast as a source of new food products will be made the subject of extensive research by Carling's, Inc., a subsidiary of the Brewing Corporation of America, which is prepared to spend \$250,000 for this purpose in 1945.

Feed Wheat allocations for January have been reduced 1,500,000 bus. under December, to 9,000,000 bus. No allocations were made in the announcement of Dec. 20 for territory between Portland, Ore., and the Mississippi River, except scattered quotas in Louisiana and Arkansas.

Distillers Dried Grains production during November amounted to 48,500 tons, against 31,400 tons during November, 1943, as reported by the War Food Administration. For the five months preceding Dec. 1 production totaled 219,800 tons, compared with 65,100 tons during the like period of 1943.

Ludlow, Ky.—The Big Four Mills, Ltd., has brought suit for \$800,000 damages against the Commercial Credit Co. of Maryland, Jas. R. McGarry and Stephens L. Blakey, alleging conspiracy to ruin the business of the feed milling company. The Credit Company had lent money to the mills on outstanding accounts. Instead of appointing a receiver, as asked by the credit company, the court had authorized McGarry to collect the accounts, totaling about \$170,000.

A compound called 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D for short) is giving surprisingly good results in killing weeds in grass plots, lawns, and pastures without damaging the grasses and also may prove useful against some weeds in grain field. Workers in the Bureau of Plant Industry, discovered that water sprays containing this compound killed heavy stands of dandelion and narrow-leaf plantain when applied at the rate of 5 gallons to 1,000 square feet of a solution of only one-twentieth of one per cent concentration without injury to the grass.

Feed Movement in November

Receipts and Shipments of feed at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	7,467	4,958	60,566	57,255
Chicago	37,595	53,248	39,750	39,750
Kansas City	2,370	2,460	32,670	39,750
Minn'polis	.....	.....	73,740	83,430
Minn'polis*	4,305	3,780	8,015	7,980
Peoria	14,180	14,300	20,680	13,560
Wichita	.....	.....	7,335	7,187

*Screenings.

Revision of M.P.R. 378

Early in the new year the O.P.A. is expected to promulgate the revision of M.P.R. 378 drafted after the conference with Feed Industry Advisory Committees representing manufacturers of classes A and B.

Bookings are to be limited to 90 days.

Control prices will be provided for ingredients of mixed feeds.

Proper margins will be provided for all classes of sellers.

Butterfat Increased by Soybeans

By G. BOHSTEDT, of the University of Wisconsin, before feed school of Western Grain and Feed Ass'n

Attention has been focused on experiments conducted years ago where it seemed that the percentage of fat in dairy grain mixtures had a decided influence on the butterfat production of those cows. More recent work by various experiment stations, however, has served to deemphasize the importance of having a certain level of fat, and has served to show that dairy mixtures did not need to have as much as 4 per cent or even as much as 3 per cent fat in order to have cows produce well at the pail.

This question naturally is an important one in consideration of the increased use of the chemical extraction, or the solvent method, in the preparation of oil meals. The chemical process removes oil much more efficiently than the mechanical or expeller process, and oil is an important wartime commodity. Recent experimental findings are reassuring in respect to the oil content of oil meals or of dairy rations, and tend to give solvent oil meals an assured place in dairy cattle as well as other livestock feeding. What one soybean oil meal as compared with another may lack in fat, it makes up in protein and vice versa. Where expeller soybean oil meal may have 5 per cent fat and 41 per cent protein, the solvent soybean oil meal may have 1 per cent fat but 46 per cent protein. While fat and protein serve different purposes in nutrition, they are worth about the same, pound for pound.

At any rate, the production of butterfat in the milk does not depend entirely on the fat content of the concentrate mixture that is fed the milking cow, but depends in large part, perhaps for the most part, on the roughage that she receives. Some investigators have suggested that the seat of fat formation is in the rumen of a cow, where in the breakdown of carbohydrates, including cellulose, considerable quantities of fatty acids are produced. These in the subsequent synthesis within the body proper may be converted into fat.

An interesting contribution in respect to the possibility of raising the percentage of butterfat in milk through feed was made by the Indiana Experiment Station workers at Purdue University. While their findings are as yet unconfirmed by any considerable work at other experiment stations, it suggests that contrary to a general belief among investigators, the butterfat percentage of cow's milk may be raised at least slightly and apparently for an indefinite period of time, by feeding liberal amounts of ground soybeans in the ration. They report a significant increase in the fat content of the milk when 25 per cent of the grain mixture consisted of ground soybeans which are rich in fat. When after 180 days the ground soybeans were removed from the ration, there was a drop in the butterfat percentage. These findings are of interest in view of the general

concept that an effect of this sort is only temporary, and that the butterfat percentage is definitely a breed or individual characteristic. Therefore more can be done by a breeding program than by feeding.

Midwest Feed Men to Meet

Kansas City, Mo.—The dates of the forum and meeting of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n have been changed to Jan. 9 for the forum and Jan. 10 for the convention. The grain forum will be led by Frank A. Theis, while the poultry session will be conducted by Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter of the Institute of American Poultry Industries.

The feed convention will be held at the Phillips Hotel, and the forum at the Municipal Auditorium.

A. R. Hettelsater of the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. will speak on reducing the cost of making a bag of feed.

C. R. Martin of the Quaker Oats Co. will speak on sales expense and the direction of salesmen.

B. D. Eddie of the Superior Feed Mills will deliver an address on the cost and handling of distribution.

F. W. Lipscomb of the Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co. has as his topic the Return of the Truck.

Rev. John C. Friedl, a member of the War Labor Board, will discuss labor problems.

E. M. Funk of the University of Missouri will point out how to improve poultry and egg quality.

After the meeting the Kansas City Feed Club will entertain with a cocktail party.

Use of soft winter wheat in the production of alcohol was vigorously opposed by millers at the recent Chicago conference with government officials, as the supply of this variety is only sufficient for food and for feed on farms. No immediate action directing distillers to discontinue its use is expected.

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Mark-ups on Ground Corn

Supp. 1 to F. P. R. 2 covers retail sales of cracked or ground corn. It provides that the retailer takes a markup of \$4 over his supplier's charge to him. If the retailer elects to price under the first method stated in Section 7 (a) of Food Products Regulation No. 2, the supplier's price would be determined by using 2 R. M. P. R. 346 and M. P. R. 401. Supp. 1 to Food Products Regulation 2 does not apply to all retailers but only to sales to feeders of grain which the retailer has handled thru his "store." Other types of retail sales remain subject to Maximum Price Regulation 401.

M. P. R. 401 allows 50c per ton for ground or cracked corn, \$1 per ton on intermediate size, and \$2 per ton for chick size or fine cracked corn to processor. R. M. P. R. 346 allows 8c a bushel or \$2.88 per ton markup on whole corn, and 72c a ton for sacking, basis 2c per bushel, taking 36 bus. to the ton.

Barnyard Economics

By LARRY WHERRY, vice chairman feed industry council, before Illinois Feed Ass'n

THE FEED BUSINESS OF THE FUTURE depends on manufacturing and selling feeds that are economically sound, fairly priced and properly serviced. A feed may be nutritionally correct yet economically unsound. Especially is this true in our great middle western states like Illinois where most farmers raise the greatest part of their own feed and buy only that which is needed to supplement their own grain, pasture and roughage. Any feed manufacturer or retailer who fails to acknowledge this first fundamental of barnyard economics cannot hope to prosper in the feed business in Illinois. A feed manufacturer in Illinois must be guided not only by his nutritionists but by his own knowledge of the farmer's feed producing ability. No amount of "high pressure" selling can influence a farmer to stay on a feeding plan that doesn't produce profit for him. He might buy once, but he is never really sold until he sees with his own eyes that the feed he has purchased is doing an economical and effective job for him.

REWARDS OF BETTER FEEDING.—Dr. Nevens of the University of Illinois pointed out in our meeting in Urbana last spring that it costs around \$48 a year to feed a cow producing 100 pounds of butterfat. Yet for \$58 a year—only \$10 more—we can feed a cow that produces 250 pounds of butterfat. And the 250 pound cow will return \$65 more income over feed cost than the 100 pound cow.

Dr. Card has similar figures applying to poultry flocks and Dr. Fairbanks can show how pork profits increase as the size of litters is stepped up, birth weights and weaning weights increased and the feeding period shortened. These men and their associates have done a magnificent job of demonstrating how Illinois farmers can increase their profits by stepping up individual production levels. And the greatest service the feed industry can render is to help them carry this story to every barnyard, feedlot and poultry house in the state.

HELPING REDUCE MORTALITY is another great opportunity for the feed industry to help its customers and to help itself. Dr. T. C. Byerly of the USDA told us at the Baby

Chick convention in Chicago last summer that poultry mortality causes a loss of 1,600,000 tons of feed in the United States each year. Since Illinois produces between 30 and 40 million chickens annually, Illinois poultrymen and Illinois feed men stand a sizable percentage of this loss.

Livestock diseases also runs losses into staggering totals. The Inter-Ass'n Council on Animal Diseases and Production sums it up this way:

Four colts have to be born to raise two work horses.

One-third of all pigs born die before maturity.

Twenty per cent of all dairy calves die before reaching productive age.

Here again thru helping producers follow better methods of breeding, management and feeding many of these losses can be avoided.

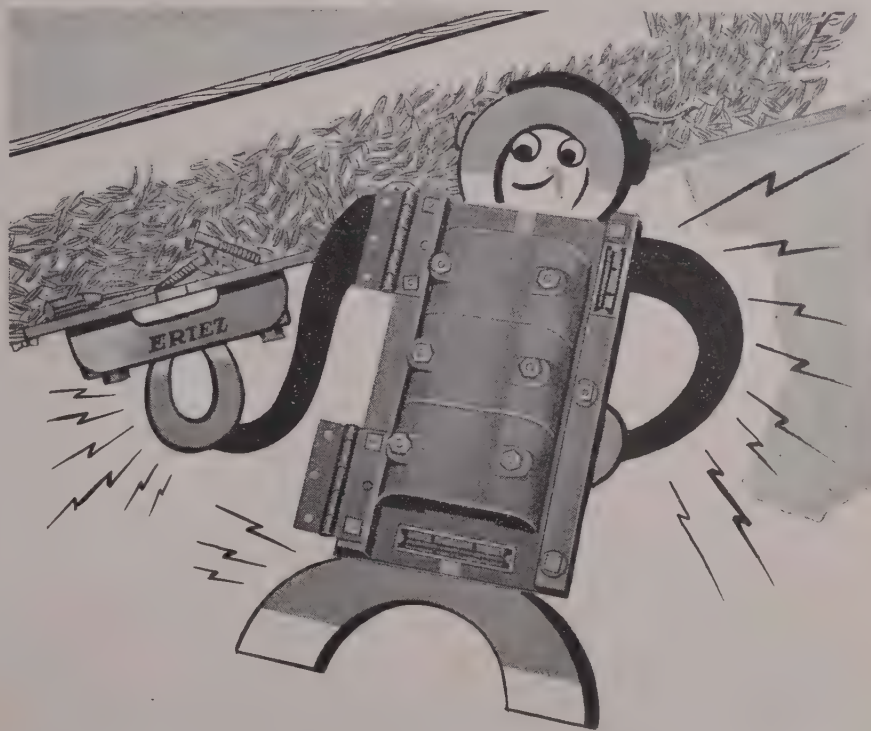
Even tho the feed industry faces many adjustments, the future is bright and the course is clear. By applying the simple facts of sound "barnyard economics" to the feed business we can build our industry into the prominent place

which it well deserves in the agriculture of our state.

Advisory Committee for Distillers Grains

The O.P.A. Dec. 20 announced the formation of an industry advisory committee to represent producers of distillers dried grains and dried solubles in problems before the agencies.

Members of the committee are: Anger Armstrong, Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp., Ltd., Peoria, Ill.; O. R. Brunkow, Commercial Solvents Corp., New York City; Charles P. Burr, National Distillers Products Corp., New York City; R. D. Christ, Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co., Philadelphia; Cloud L. Gray, Midwest Solvents Co., Atchison, Kan.; S. L. Fisher, Schenley Distillers, Inc., Cincinnati; F. W. Klayer, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Louisville; Joseph H. Loeffler, Standard Brands, Inc., New York City; Frank L. Robinson, Farm Crops Processing Corp., Omaha, and Frank M. Shipman, Brown-Forman Distillers Corp., Louisville.



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Hay Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	272	596	.....	.....
Chicago	6,076	5,297	1,173	2,066
Ft. Worth	77	363	.....	11
Kansas City	11,538	15,444	9,774	9,882
Portland	744	.....	651	.....
Seattle	1,122	1,694	.....	.....
St. Louis	1,896	1,104	.....	780

Feed Inspection in Connecticut

E. M. Bailey, chemist in charge, reports that during the calendar year 1943 a total of 1,540 samples was examined by the Connecticut Experiment Station. Mr. Bailey says:

Feed manufacturers have been confronted with unprecedented difficulties during the past year. The supply of ingredient materials for mixed feeds has been intermittent and uncertain, and this has necessitated frequent revisions of formulas. Consequently, it has been a problem to maintain guaranties and accurate ingredient lists as required by feed control laws. Feed control officials have appreciated the factors involved and have cooperated so far as their obligations under their several statutes would permit.

It is not surprising that a somewhat larger proportion of samples showing deficiencies was found this year than in preceding years. The summary shows that 82 per cent of the samples examined met substantially guaranties made for them as compared with 90 per cent in 1942. Of the total guaranties made, 93 per cent were met as compared with 96 per cent in the preceding year. Under the circumstances this is a creditable performance.

Suspicion on the part of purchasers that some feed deficiency is responsible for a drop in milk production, or for symptoms of sickness, or, especially in the case of poultry, for mortality, is not uncommon, but such instances have not been any more numerous than usual this year. Laboratory examination has rarely established any satisfactory or convincing evidence that the feed is the probable cause of the unfavorable effects.

Occasionally, substances which are definitely poisonous are found but these are explained by accidental contamination with insecticides or other poisons on the farm premises. One such sample was found this year; it contained lead arsenate.

Epidemic disease in flocks of poultry has often been the demonstrated cause of mortality. If such mortality is coincident with a change of feed, the latter is likely to be the suspected cause.

Restriction of Tank Car Movement of Molasses

Molasses is included in the restriction on tank car movement.

Fayette B. Dow, director of the Liquid Transport Division, Office of Defense Transportation, announced Dec. 2 that the recent reinstatement of the "less than 200 miles" provision in General Order ODT 7 Revised, applies not only to petroleum and petroleum products, but to all commodities moving in tank cars. This includes all chemicals, alcohol, vegetable oils, packing house products, molasses, coal tar products, and the like.

The order, originally issued May 4, 1942, requires, among other things, that all shippers and carriers of liquids in tank cars obtain permits for movements of less than 200 miles. The 200-mile restriction was reduced to 100 miles on Sept. 22, 1944. Because of the present critical shortage of tank cars, the 200-mile restriction was restored on Nov. 25, 1944.

Dehydrators Plan Research Program

More than 75 handlers of alfalfa meal attended the third annual convention Dec. 12 of the American Dehydrators Ass'n at Chicago.

Officers elected are: pres. L. T. Murphy, Omaha; vice pres., W. J. Small, Neodesha, Kan.; sec'y, E. P. MacNicol, Chicago; treas., B. W. Hilgarde, Belleville, Ill.

The following directors were elected: For three years—K. C. Servatius, Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co., Charleston, Mo.; Roger P. Johnson, Elk Valley, Alfalfa Mills, Independence, Kan.; John Caple, A. B. Caple Co., Toledo.

For two years—Leo T. Murphy, Allied Mills, Inc., Omaha; N. B. Waldo, Waldo Alfalfa Milling Co., Inc., El Reno, Okla.; Frank Parman, Hayward, Inc., Oak Harbor, O.

For one year—W. J. Small, Neodesha, Kan.; R. E. Nye, Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., St. Louis; D. E. Merrick, Central Mills, Inc., Dunbridge, O.

A resolution was adopted instructing the incoming officers to appoint a committee to survey the possibilities of an educational, promotional and research program to develop new uses for alfalfa meal.

Composition of Wild Feedstuffs

Thos. R. King and Harold E. McClure of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in the Journal of Agricultural Research, made chemical analyses of 120 samples of American wild feedstuffs. The samples included legume seeds, grass seeds, miscellaneous seeds, mast, fruits, and tubers.

Stated are the moisture content, crude protein, true protein, non-protein nitrogen compounds, crude fiber, nitrogen-free extract, fat, ash, calcium and phosphorus.

Legume seeds have good nutritive value as indicated by high protein and nitrogen-free extract content. Grass seeds and fruits are of lower nutritive value and supply mainly nitrogen-free extract, altho some of the fruits contain considerable fat. The seeds of the mast group are concentrated feedstuffs having, in general, a high protein and a low nitrogen-free extract content, whereas the nuts of this group have a low protein and a high nitrogen-free

extract content. The quantity of fat found in both seeds and nuts varies considerably.

It is necessary to make feeding tests before attempting to arrive at definite conclusions regarding the value of wild feedstuffs in the diet of wild and domestic animals and birds. Many of these feedstuffs, such as sumac, may be found to be of doubtful value. Others may yield excellent results with some animals and poor results with others. The beneficial effect of one nutritive constituent may be overbalanced by the harmful effect of another. For example, King and Titus found in experiments with growing chicks that acorns of the willow oak are a rich source of vitamin A, comparable with alfalfa-leaf meal, but Olsen showed that when hens were fed diets containing 25 per cent of meat or hulls of the acorns of either the white or black oak, they produced eggs having yolks of an undesirable, greenish color.

Northwest Feed Men Get Together

Members of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n in the Tacoma area acted as hosts in their successful endeavor to have the feed millers and dealers of the state have a good time at a dinner meeting held at the Winthrop Hotel, Tacoma, Dec. 7.

Jas. Greene, state American Legion official, the leading speaker, discussed plans for post-war rehabilitation of returning service men. It was the only talk in a serious vein.

Gordon T. Shaw, pres. of the Seattle Grain Exchange, spoke for his organization.

H. L. Wyatt, of the State Department of Agriculture, spoke briefly.

Dwight Howell, pres. of the Ass'n, made a short talk of welcome and introduced the toastmaster.

High class vaudeville rounded out the entertainment, which had been arranged by a committee consisting of Ralph Johnstone, Fred Holm, John Berry, Rufus Parker, Bill Athow, and Bruce Swanson.

Sweet Potatoes as Feed for Stock

Livestock producers of the South are searching for a carbohydrate which will compare favorably in cost of production with corn under corn belt conditions, and as early as 1900 the South Carolina Experiment Station found sweet potatoes satisfactory as hog food with a per acre feed value about triple that of corn. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Texas experiment stations have worked in recent years on such possibilities as the use of vines as silage, hogging out the crop, and the use of green, cured, and dried sweet potatoes and sweet potato meal as livestock feed.

Hogging out or grazing the crop with fattening swine appears to be the most efficient use as livestock feed. In 1943 the Edisto Branch of the South Carolina Experiment Station installed a mechanical drier of sufficient capacity (10 tons per day) to test the drying of sweet potatoes for feed on a commercial scale. The installation of this equipment should facilitate further study of sweet potato dehydration, the production of sweet potato meal, and costs and returns from the use of sweet potatoes in these forms as livestock feed.

Altho the outlook for the use of sweet potatoes in this way is encouraging, more work needs to be done on the development of higher starch-yielding varieties and on ways and means of reducing production costs of sweet potatoes grown and fed to livestock as well as to provide information on the best feeding practices to follow. Some effort is now being made in this direction.—Bull. 352, South Carolina Agr. Exp. Sta.

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Tractors Moving Entire Stack of Hay on Platform at Atkinson, Neb.

Stacks of Hay Celebrating Moving Day

The citizens of Atkinson, Neb., were greatly disturbed recently when they were confronted with a large stack of hay moving down the main street. While hay owners for a hundred years have depended upon pitch forks and wagons to move stacks of hay, the Atkinson owners simply constructed an underslung platform and then employed tractors to convey the entire load to a new resting place, thus having time, labor and hay.

Margins on Alfalfa Hay

J. C. Suttie of Omaha, Neb., has received the following interpretation from D. B. O'Brien, district price executive, and Cliff Crooks, commodity price specialist:

Section 10 of MPR 322, entitled "Maximum Prices for Sales of all Alfalfa Hay," in paragraph (b) provides that the maximum per ton price for a sale or delivery of alfalfa hay by a dealer or by a retailer shall be determined by adding his transportation cost and the appropriate mark-up set forth in Section 11, either to: (1) His supplier's maximum price on the sale to him, adjusted to reflect the difference, if any, between the base price for the month in which the seller makes delivery and the base price for the month in which his supplier made delivery to him; or (2) Where the retailer is also the producer, to the appropriate base price set forth in Section 9 of this regulation.

Under that section, for the month of November if a dealer sold hay that had not been warehoused and had a \$2.00 mark-up, the dealer's maximum price would be \$2.00 plus \$19.50, plus \$5.00 baling, or \$26.50 plus his transportation cost, and he would be entitled to this price regardless of what he actually did pay for the hay. If the hay sold considerably below the ceiling we suppose that the dealer's conscience and his competitors would determine how near he could come to the maximum price permitted.

The Omaha District Office approved the following form of invoice, as submitted:

THIS IS SECOND PAGE OF INVOICE
COVERING CAR.....

2nd Rev. MPR 322
Area
Transportation Cost \$.....per ton
Freight and Tax \$.....per ton
Markup \$per ton
2nd Rev. MPR 322 Ceilings—EXPLANATORY—
(requires above information be shown.)
Area..... (Originating territory)
Ceiling in stack, November \$19.50 ton—December \$20 ton—January-April \$20.50 ton, Area 1.
Baling cost added (Maximum permitted \$5.00 per ton).

Transportation (Varies in different localities or conditions \$.....ton from field to car and loading car).
Freight and tax from loading point.
Dealers Mark-up (Maximum allowed \$2 per ton).

Effect of Heat on Soybeans for Lambs

The soybeans used in the experiments were raw soybeans, unextracted soybean flakes, solvent-process soybean oil meal, and heat-treated solvent-process soybean oil meal. The rations, as fed, contained approximately 11 per cent total protein on an air-dry basis, 10 per cent being furnished by one of the soybean feeds and 1 per cent by the low-protein basal ration. All nitrogen balances were of 10 days' duration, and the 8 lambs in each experiment were fed each of the 4 rations tested in that particular experiment.

The protein furnished by raw soybeans or unextracted soybean flakes had a significantly lower digestibility for lambs than the protein furnished by solvent-process soybean oil meal with or without special heat treatment. Ap-

parently, this difference in digestibility was due mainly to the heat treatment given the meals since the addition of soybean oil did not significantly lower the digestibility of the protein.

The lambs stored significantly less of the total nitrogen intake when fed the soybean or the soybean flake ration than when fed any of the other rations. Further heat treatment of the solvent-process soybean oil meal did not result in a significant improvement as measured by storage of total nitrogen. The storage of total nitrogen was fully as high by the lambs when fed the soybean oil meal ration with added fat as when fed a similar ration without the added fat, and the storage was significantly higher than when the lambs were fed the soybean ration.

The difference in per cent of total nitrogen stored between the soybean or soybean flake ration and either of the solvent-process soybean oil meal rations was due chiefly to a lower digestibility. This was indicated by the fact that the differences in percentage of digested nitrogen stored between these rations were relatively smaller. The differences in biological values were slight and not significant.—Cornell Exp. Sta.



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In combination with other grains, buckwheat is readily consumed by chickens. In food value it rates between barley and oats. It is similar to oats in protein content. If handled carefully, buckwheat may be used in the ration in about the same proportion as other grains, up to about 25 per cent of the total ration.—Minnesota University Farm.

Humboldt, Neb.—To promote the turkey raising industry a scholarship of \$6,000 has been set up by the O. A. Cooper Co. Perry Branch, sec'y of the University of Nebraska Foundation, has announced a plan to demonstrate production and breeding of turkeys in order to establish the scholarship fund for worthy students at the Nebraska School of Agriculture, at Curtis.

Washington, D. C.—The government had a sad experience supporting the egg market in 1944. The price was forced so high by the government that consumers cut their consumption, leaving millions of eggs in the government's hands that had to be sold for hog feed. Now the government gloomily states that the country has 50,000,000 too many hens and that there will be more eggs next spring than the price fixers know what to do with.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Manhattan Milling Co. has a cob shredder which is used to shred cobs for use as brooder house litter. Many cobs were available this fall due to the large corn crops, and shredded cobs were found to make excellent litter. They contain no dust such as found in ground cobs, and the particles are about the size of the end of the little finger. In quantity lots, shredded cobs sell at the mill for fifteen cents a bag.—G. M. H.

Mountain Grove, Mo.—The Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station on Oct. 1 started its 34th National Egg Laying Test, that will continue for 51 weeks, using 60 pens, 13 birds to the pen. During October the average production was 14.97 eggs per bird. Pen No. 6, S.C.R.I. Reds, owned by St. Paul Hatchery, St. Paul, Minn., won the ribbon in the heavy class for the month with 322.25 points, or 331 eggs. One of the 13 hens in that pen laid 27 eggs during the month.

Fiber and Bulk in Poultry Rations

By G. F. HEUSER, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University

Besides the actual composition of the ration there are other factors which must be considered in making rations. Digestibility of the nutrients is one factor. In the case of poultry fiber is more important than in the case of other farm animals because of the non-availability of fiber to fowls. Fiber contributes little, if any, digestible nutrient and also makes other nutrients less available. Food intake is also important. This is influenced in part by such mechanical considerations as palatability and bulk or volume of the ration in relation to the nutrients supplied.

In experiments at Cornell, rations similar except for the inclusion of fibrous feeds have been fed to chicks and hens with an apparent effect of digestibility upon growth, weight-maintenance and egg production.

In four different chick experiments, involving 25 paired lots, growth was always greater when corn replaced wheat bran or ground oats, when crushed wheat replaced bran and middlings and when crushed wheat and ground rolled oats replaced wheat bran and middlings and pulverized oats.

In the hen experiments, involving 5 paired lots, the egg production was higher and the body weight maintained better when crushed wheat replaced wheat bran and middlings.

It is concluded that rations containing feed ingredients of a fibrous nature such as oats and wheat by-products were less efficient for growth, egg production and maintenance of body weight than feeds of a less fibrous nature such as whole wheat, corn and rolled oats. The rations must otherwise be complete in all respects with the replaced ingredients not adding any necessary factor or the results might be masked. The greater efficiency of the less fibrous rations is probably due to a greater amount of digestible nutrients being made available and an increase in caloric intake.

Recommended Nutrient Allowances for Poultry

The recently issued report on *Recommended Nutrient Allowances for Poultry* is the first of a series of reports of this character by the Committee on Animal Nutrition of the National Research Council. Reports on the nutrient allowances of other farm animals are in preparation and will be issued as soon as possible after completion. These reports should be of great value to animal nutritionists, livestock feeders and the feed manufacturing industry.

The *Recommended Nutrient Allowances for Poultry* were prepared by a special sub-committee of the Committee on Animal Nutrition. They represent the first attempt in the history of animal nutrition to develop nutrient standards for poultry by a committee of nutritionists who have made a specialty of poultry nutrition. Thru such group action it is believed that standards of the highest possible degree of reliability, considering the available knowledge, have been developed.

Obviously, of course, the work of this sub-committee is not final. Altho great strides have been made in poultry nutrition during the past twenty years, there are still many gaps in this field which have not yet been filled. Whenever new experimental evidence is obtained on the nutritional requirements of poultry, these nutrient allowances will be revised and enlarged so as to bring them up to date.

The tables on feed requirements for differ-

ent purposes are included so as to aid poultrymen in determining approximately how much feed will be required for a given purpose. Freshly mixed feeds are highly desirable and not only the poultryman but also the feed mixer are adversely affected if one buys more mixed feed than can be used in a reasonable time. The poultryman should not have over a month's supply of mixed feed on hand at any time.

A brief description of the more common gross pathological symptoms that are observed in poultry receiving nutritionally incomplete diets has been included to aid in recognizing the nutritional deficiency diseases. Very probably some of these will never appear under practical conditions. On the other hand, deficiencies of vitamin A, vitamin D, riboflavin and manganese may often appear among growing chicks and breeding hens. It is hoped that the description of the symptoms along with the photographs of actual cases will materially aid in early recognition and treatment of the disease.

The committee has attempted to bring together in a condensed report information regarding the nutritional requirements and symptoms of nutritional deficiencies of poultry. It is hoped that the report will be useful to all of those who are concerned with poultry feeds and feeding. County Agricultural Agents, High School Agricultural teachers and feed men who are in the field a good share of the time and who do not have library facilities or the time to study the original reports in the literature should find it useful in answering questions regarding nutritional problems of poultry.

The dietary allowances and the table on feed composition should serve as a yardstick in determining the adequacy of any particular ration, at least for the better known nutritional factors. The suggested mash formulas should also aid in this respect. Such tables should be particularly useful during periods of emergency when immediate changes in ration composition may be necessary due to a shortage of certain ingredients and before experiments can be conducted to evaluate properly the new combination.

It should be emphasized however, that the dietary allowances listed do not represent all of the nutritional factors required by poultry for optimum results. Other factors remain to

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be isolated and identified as well as their distribution in practical feedstuffs determined.

The report is published in a paper-bound pamphlet of 18 pages, illustrated, by the National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Av., N.W., Washington 25, D. C. Price, 25 cents.

Pantothenic Acid Requirements of Chickens

By G. F. HEUSER, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University.

Pantothenic acid, a member of the vitamin B complex is generally important. It has been reported necessary for growth in a number of species and is involved in certain conditions such as dermatosis, fur changes, and health of the spinal cord.

The dermatosis, chick pellagra, or pantothenic acid deficiency, as characterized by granular sticky eyelids, crusty scabs at the corners of the mouth, and thickened fissured skin on the bottom of the feet, was first reported by Norris and Ringrose in 1930, and Ringrose, Norris and Heuser in 1931. This deficiency condition was later attributed to a lack of the filtrate factor or chick antidermatosis vitamin. In 1939 this factor was identified as pantothenic acid, which soon thereafter was synthesized.

In studying the quantitative requirement of chicks for pantothenic acid it was found at Cornell for Single Comb White Leghorn chicks that about 500-550 micrograms of pantothenic acid per 100 grams of feed were necessary to prevent the dermatosis and that about 600 micrograms were necessary for maximum growth response. The requirement for Rhode Island Red chicks was found to be 75 micrograms per 100 grams of feed lower than that for Leghorns. The pantothenic acid content of the fresh chick livers was also found to be dependent upon the pantothenic acid content of the diet.

Workers at the Wisconsin Station reported 300 micrograms of pantothenic acid added to 100 grams of heated diet as preventing the dermatosis and 750 micrograms as being necessary for maximum growth. Results reported by Jukes and McElroy show 1000 gamma as being essential for growth with somewhat less to prevent dermatosis.

Phillips and Engel describe a neuropathology of the spinal cord as a result of pantothenic acid deficiency. Groody and Groody observed feather depigmentation in Black Minorca chicks on a diet deficient in pantothenic acid.

In 1939 Bauernfeind and Norris reported that a heat-labile, non-absorbable factor in rice bran filtrate, believed to be identical with the antidermatosis vitamin, was required for reproduction in hens fed a so-called heated diet supplemented with heated liver extract. Failure in reproduction occurred, however, unless the diet was also supplemented with a heat-labile, absorbable factor, subsequently designated "factor R." Since the antidermatosis vitamin has been shown to be pantothenic acid, an investigation was undertaken to determine whether pantothenic acid is identical with the non-absorbable factor and hence necessary for reproduction in hens. The results reported by Gillis, Norris and Heuser (1942) showed that pantothenic acid is necessary for the maintenance of this function, but that an unidentified, heat-stable factor found in liver extract is also required. The hatchability, with pantothenic acid additions only, was increased from zero to 10-25 per cent; when liver extract was also added the hatchability was increased from zero to 50-80 per cent; the addition of liver extract was not effective except in the presence of pantothenic acid.

In this work the hens fed the basal heated diet developed a dermatosis on the feet similar to that occasionally observed in chicks fed the same kind of a diet but no dermatosis developed at the angles of the mandibles and on the margins of the eyelids.

In attempting to establish the quantitative re-

quirement for hens Gillis, Heuser and Norris (1942, 1943) concluded that between 1200 and 1700 micrograms of pantothenic acid per 100 grams of feed was necessary to obtain good hatchability on a heated diet. Less than 700 micrograms were required for egg production. Weight maintenance and livability were satisfactory on 200 micrograms per 100 grams of feed. Ott (1942) also reported a requirement of 1000-1800 micrograms on a heated diet.

Unpublished results from Cornell show good hatchability on an unheated diet containing 500 micrograms of pantothenic acid per 100 grams of feed. However, slight increases in hatchability were obtained when the amount was increased to 1000 micrograms.

Under normal conditions there should be no deficiency of pantothenic acid in poultry rations when an average combination of ingredients of good quality is used.

Unidentified Vitamins Required by Poultry

By L. C. NORRIS, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University

The first evidence of the existence of other vitamins required by poultry aside from those already known was presented in 1938. That year Stokstad and Manning reported that chicks required a new growth factor, designated factor U, which was not identical with any of the known vitamins. Later Stokstad and Manning discovered that the basal ration used in their experimental work was deficient in pyridoxine but were able to show that additions of this vitamin to the ration failed to give the growth response obtained with preparations of factor U.

Bauernfeind and associates also reported the discovery of a new factor in 1938. It was required for chick growth and for hatchability. Further evidence of the existence of the growth and hatchability factor was presented by Bauernfeind and Norris and by Schumacher and Heuser. In continuing work on this factor Schumacher, Heuser and Norris showed in 1940 that it consisted of two components, termed factor R and factor S, both of which were growth-promoting.

Hogan and Parrott in 1940 reported the existence of a factor, called vitamin B₆, which prevented the development of anemia in chicks, fed a simplified ration. The following year Hutchings and associates showed that liver fractions rich in a factor necessary for *Lactobacillus casei* were active in promoting growth in chicks. Mills and associates found that similar fractions containing the L. casei factor were necessary for feather development and hemoglobin formation as well as for growth.

In 1942 Record and Bethke reported that the basal ration used by Schumacher, Heuser and Norris was deficient in choline but concluded that dried yeast contains some other factor, or factors, aside from choline and the known numbers of the B-complex which is necessary for the chick. Briggs and associates presented evidence in 1943 that the chick required an unknown factor, vitamin B-10, necessary for feather development and another unknown factor, vitamin B-11, necessary for growth. The existence of a second growth factor was suggested. In later work Briggs and associates concluded that neither vitamin B-10 nor vitamin B-11 is identical with the L. casei factor or folic acid. In agreement with their earlier report they found no evidence that folic acid is required by the chick.

Hill, Norris and Heuser in 1944 presented results confirming the existence of factors R and S of Schumacher, Heuser and Norris and showed that neither of these factors is identical with choline, folic acid or vitamin B₆. In confirmation of the results of Briggs and associates, these investigators also were unable to show that folic acid is required by the chick.

Scott and associates recently reported that

pyracin (the lactone of methyl-hydroxy-hydroxymethyl-carboxypyridine) prevents anemia in chicks fed a purified diet containing factor S. Since presenting this finding Scott and associates have discovered that factor S preparations are contaminated with the L. casei factor and that pyracin and the L. casei factor are both required for hemoglobin formation in the chick. They demonstrated therefore that vitamin B₆ of Hogan and Parrott is a complex consisting of two factors. They found also that the L. casei factor alone possesses some anti-anemic effect, thus bringing their work into agreement with that of Piffner and associates, Campbell and associates and Stokstad.

Because of the use of different experimental rations, different sources of the unknown factors and different fractionation procedures, it is difficult to reconcile all the results which have been obtained up to the present time on unidentified vitamins required by the chick. It appears probable, however, that factor R and vitamin B-11 are identical growth factors. In addition to this factor, a second growth factor (factor S), two antianemic factors (pyracin and the L. casei factor), and a feather-development factor (vitamin B-10) are required by the chick. Folic acid may also be required but no evidence to that effect has yet been obtained.

Hill and associates presented results showing that certain types of chick rations are deficient in unidentified vitamins. From a consideration of the available evidence, it appears probable that the deficient factors are the growth factor, factor R (vitamin B-11), and the feather factor, vitamin B-10. The possibility that factor S may also be deficient cannot be ruled out at the present time. In view of the results of Hill and associates the continued use of special feedstuffs rich in the components of the vitamin B complex seems warranted.

For outstanding performance in processing for war food needs W.F.A. Achievement "A" awards have been made recently to the Newton Milling & Elevator Co., Newton, Kan., and the Midland Flour Milling Co., North Kansas City, Mo.

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Proposed Amendments Under Federal Seed Act.

Proposed amendments to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture and the joint rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury under the Federal Seed Act are being distributed at this time for purposes of discussion. Any comments should be directed to the Grain Products Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C. It is the plan that after a thorough consideration of the comments, a formal hearing will be held in April looking forward to the adoption of such proposals as may be agreed upon to become effective July 1. The following comments are made with respect to those proposed amendments that do not appear to be substantially self-explanatory.

Definition of Certified Seed. 201.2 (x). The purpose of this amendment is to provide a means by which the standards for certification being prepared for adoption by the International Crop Improvement Ass'n can be incorporated into the regulations under Federal Seed Act. When approval has been given to these standards, seed shipped in interstate commerce as certified seed will be required to comply with these standards or be construed to have been shipped in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Definition of Processing. 201.2 (z). There have been instances in which persons have shipped in interstate commerce seed labeled "for processing" to avoid the detailed labeling required under section 201 of the act. Labeling for processing is permitted under the act in lieu of the detailed labeling only when the seed is shipped to a seed cleaning or processing establishment to be cleaned or processed for seeding purposes. A clear statement of the meaning of "processing" as used in section 203 is proposed.

Germination Standards for Vegetable Seed. 201.31. There have been requests that additional changes in the standards of germination for vegetable seeds be made. The interests of the consumer and the interests of producers and seed distributors may result in some divergence of views with respect to these standards. The present standards are based upon a relationship with the average germination found by seed analysts over a period of years. The standards were agreed upon by a joint committee representing the Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts and the American Seed Trade Ass'n. There is likely to be difference of opinion of the relationship that should exist between the standard and the average germination. It would be possible to construe standards to represent that percentage of germination which distinguishes between that which is fit to plant and that which is unfit for planting purposes. The Federal Seed Act seems to justify a standard somewhat above that which would be regarded as being unfit for seeding purposes. It was the opinion of the joint committee recommending the standards that they should be low enough to permit normal seed transactions and at the same time guarantee to the buyer the possibility of a normal crop.

Recognized Variety Names. 201.34. Section 201 of the act prohibits false labeling as to variety of agricultural seeds and requires complete and correct labeling as to variety of vegetable seeds. The confusion in variety names of many crops is revealed in the fact that 600 varieties of 5 kinds of agricultural seeds are recognized under 2,640 names, or an average of 4.4 for each variety. In an effort to discourage promiscuous use of variety names, section 201.12 of the regulations provides that variety names shall be confined to the "recognized" variety names. This leaves room for interpretation as to what constitutes a recognized variety name and whose recognition will be accepted. To provide a means by which the person who ships seed in interstate commerce may be informed, it is proposed that the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering be looked upon as the authority for correct varietal nomenclature. The proposed regulation advises persons who ship seed in interstate commerce to whom they may look for guidance with respect to correct variety names.

Numerous proposed amendments in the regulations pertaining to methods of seed testing are being made to be consistent with methods of seed testing adopted by the Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts at its meeting in July, 1944.

The proposed amendments to the joint rules and regulations are for the purpose of clarifying the procedure followed by officials of the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture and to incorporate in the regulations procedure now followed but described only in circular letters that have been distributed from time to time to customs officials.

Copies of the proposed amendments may be obtained by writing to W. A. Davidson, Chief,

Seed Division, Grain Products Branch, War Food Administration, Office of Distribution, Washington 25, D. C.

Two of the amendments are as follows:

201.50. Change to read as follows: "**Weed seed.**—Seeds, bulblets or tubers of plants recognized as weeds by laws or official regulations or by general usage shall be considered weed seeds: Provided that undeveloped or badly injured weed seeds, including noxious-weed seeds, as described under inert matter shall be considered inert matter and not weed seed. When seeds of *Juncus* spp. are present and would not add more than 0.1 per cent to the percentage of weed seed, they need not be separated but may be included with the inert matter."

201.52. Change to read as follows: "**Noxious-weed seeds.**—The determination of the number of seeds, bulblets, or tubers of individual noxious weeds present per unit weight should be made on at least the minimum quantities listed in Table 1 except that if 30 or more noxious-weed seeds, bulblets, or tubers of one species are found in the pure seed analysis or noxious-weed seed examination of a like amount the rate of occurrence of that species in the remainder of the bulk examined for noxious-weed seeds need not be noted."

Crop Testing Plan in Canada

The "Crop Testing Plan" during 1944 tested 3,529 samples of wheat, each sample representing the seed that farmers sowed in the spring of 1944.

The samples were sown by the elevator agents of the companies sponsoring the plan—the Searle and the Home Grain Companies, and the Midland & Pacific Grain Corporation—at twelve centers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. At each point there were planted about 300 samples. The Dominion Prairie Experimental Farms and the Alberta School of Agriculture, and our three Western universities kindly gave most valuable assistance in the work. The results of it all have been collected and compiled; they are, in brief, as follows:

Drought, hail and other damage destroyed this year a number of the samples, but finally 3,529 were successfully analyzed. The work was done by competent cerealists and plant breeders who were made available mainly by Dominion government institutions, by our prairie universities and by the Alberta School of Agriculture at Olds. The samples were given four classifications, "A," "B," "C" and "Mixtures"; "A" meaning that the stock was good enough to be used in the neighborhood as seed, "B" meaning that it was beginning to become mixed with off-types and other varieties, "C" meaning that it definitely was poor and consisted either of an undesirable variety or was badly mixed with other varieties, and the classification "Mixtures" meaning that the crop did not consist of any one variety, but instead of a mixture of several varieties, many of them of low milling and baking value or of low yield and so being quite undesirable.

Thirty-eight per cent of the samples classified as "A" compared with 41 per cent last year, and 42 per cent in 1942. Twenty-four per cent classified as "B," compared with 24 per cent last year and 27 per cent in 1942. Twenty-three per cent classified as "C," compared with 23 per cent last year and 20 per cent in 1942. Fifteen per cent classified as "Mixtures," compared with 12 per cent last year and 11 per cent in 1942.

It will be observed that there has been a slight decrease in the "A's" compared with last year and a fair decrease compared with 1942. "C's" and "Mixtures," too, show an increase over 1943 and a fair increase over 1942.

From information we have received it seems certain that this poorer showing in 1944, compared with 1943, is owing primarily to lack of labor on the farms, that those who were left on farms had so much work to do, and perhaps were so overworked that they were unable to pay the same attention to the quality of the seed as had been done in previous years. This condition, of course, will soon correct itself when the war is over, but it does illustrate that this coming year extra efforts should be made by those selling seed to endeavor to press good

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- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

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327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

seed in these areas where the analyses show there is a high percentage of "C's" and "Mixtures."

WRONGLY NAMED VARIETIES.—Once again it is found that entirely too high a percentage of our farmers are growing a wheat variety other than the one they think they are producing and would like to produce. No less than 12.9 per cent of all the samples tested were of a variety other than the farmers thought they were growing. This is not so serious in the rust area where farmers were growing Thatcher and thought they were growing Apex, Renown or Regent, but it is serious where farmers think they are growing a rust-resistant variety.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOOD SEED.—During the course of this winter and early spring the numerous elevator agents associated with the companies supporting the "Crop Testing Plan" will endeavor to persuade those farmers who by test have been found to have "C's" and "Mixtures"—money-losing crops—either to buy seed from their neighbors whose stocks classified as "A" or to purchase a few bushels of the very best certified and registered seed sealed in the sack; which will all tend to improve the quality of their next crop and so, of course, will tend to increase the farmers' income with no extra work and with but very little extra expense on the farmers' part.

That this "Crop Testing Plan" system works is shown by the simple fact that on the average elevator agents are able to persuade approximately 48 per cent of those farmers whose samples were found to classify as "C's" and "Mixtures" to purchase some better seed. Last year, for instance, the agents associated with the companies which support the "Crop Testing Plan" distributed just over 23,000 bus. of the very best registered and certified seed, all sealed in the sack, to such farmers, and as usual at no profit to the companies supporting the plan. In addition to this, numbers of farmers purchased "Crop Testing Plan" "A" stocks from their neighbors whose crops classified as "A." It is estimated that during the years in which the "Crop Testing Plan" has been in operation, over six million bushels of "Crop Testing Plan" "A" seed have been purchased by farmers, mainly by those who had "C's" and "Mixtures."

DEMONSTRATION PLOTS.—At several hundred points the elevator agents associated with the companies which support the "Crop Testing Plan" sow and manage what are termed "demonstration plots." Each plot consists of six or seven standard and approved varieties each of wheat, oats, barley and flax—at some

points other kinds and varieties of interest also were sown.

These demonstration plots are found to be of intense interest to farmers in the neighborhood, who are getting into the habit of watching these plots during the growing season, and so of observing the behavior of each of the varieties. By this means farmers are frequently able to decide the best varieties to use in their own particular district.—Searle Grain Co.

Georgia Feed Regulation Suspended

The regulation by the state of Georgia that was to have gone into effect Jan. 1 requiring registrations to state plainly the percentages of protein, fat, fiber, nitrogen-free extract, name and number of pounds of each ingredient, has been suspended by Tom Linder, commissioner of agriculture, after a protest by the Georgia Feed Ass'n, as to open formula registrations of feeds.

The Stearns Magnetic Pulley

Magnetic pulleys are very extensively used in the feed and grain industry as a positive, economical and automatic method of removing tramp iron which will get into the flow of material from carriers, from factory machinery and other sources. This reduces the spark hazard which is credited with causing explosions of grain dust.

The illustration shows a special feature of the magnetic pulley, manufactured by the Stearns Magnetic Mfg. Co., to keep its magnetic pulley cool through a specially designed system of air ducts, running between and around the electrically energizing pockets or coils and thus maintain the magnetic power of the pulley.

Magnetic pulleys are readily adaptable to conveying systems for the reason that a wide variety of diameters and face widths are available in standard sizes to fit head pulley designs of conveying systems. Once installed the magnetic pulley operates automatically, separating the tramp iron from the material flow and depositing it in a convenient receptacle for the purpose.

Magnetic pulleys can be built up in complete separator units also, with belt and tail pulley mounted in a mobile frame for use in various parts of the elevator or mill. Direct current only is suitable for magnetic pulley energization but if D. C. is not available, suitable motor-generator sets or rectifiers can be used effectively.

Supply Trade

The W.P.B. has suspended for 90 days its spot authorization program (under Priorities Regulation 25) which permitted some civilian production to be authorized as "fill in" work where it could be done without interfering with war production. During recent months few of such instances have been found and fewer are expected now because of presently increased war demands.

New York, N. Y.—Many small companies that are now heavily engaged in war work are in such a precarious financial position that they may succumb to relatively minor jolts resulting from cutbacks, renegotiation, termination, and discounting of inventory, even before they are confronted with the difficult problems of financing reconversion to the production and marketing of peacetime goods. This is the situation revealed by a detailed analysis of the balance sheets of 125 small war industries just completed by the research staff of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. celebrated its 25th anniversary with a dinner for employees at the Hotel Muehlbach Dec. 21. The company was organized Jan. 1, 1920, by A. R. Hettelsater and E. N. Jones. The latter passed away in 1937. Since its start the organization has completed more than 400 building contracts, mostly for the grain and milling industry, receiving from some patrons 11 repeat contracts. The company has on the drafting boards several projects to be carried out as soon as materials and manpower become available.

Chicago, Ill.—Mac McGraw, pres. of the McGraw Electric Co., speaking at the Investment Analysts Club luncheon, said: "The New Deal attitude on the American patent system is this: They want to kill it. Perhaps they will not admit this, but congress has several administration bills which will do just that if they go thru. They want compulsory licensing of other manufacturers without price protection to the owner of the patent. Any business like the McGraw Electric Co., which started in a small way and grew under the protection of the patent system, would grow less in the future if it were compelled to license every Tom, Dick and Harry to make anything under the patents it owned."

True Nature of Soft Corn

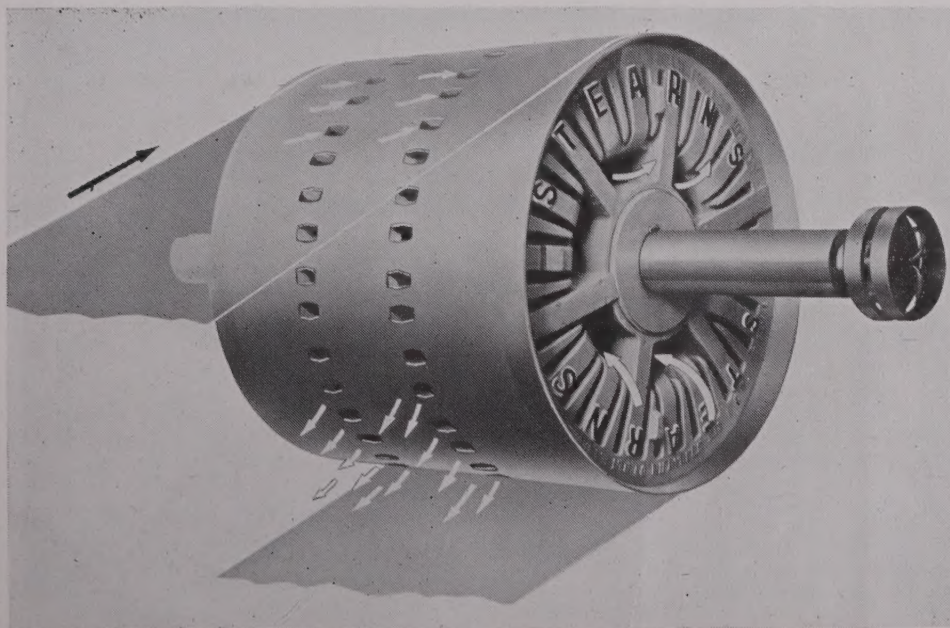
Leslie M. Carl, chief of the Iowa crop and livestock reporting service, assures farmers they need not worry about "soft corn" except in some small areas, and that the danger if any from high moisture corn will not come until next spring.

"I don't think there is much really soft corn—that is corn so high in moisture content that it is unsafe to crib it under any conditions. Some spots have pretty bad corn, but there are not many areas like that.

"Any danger from high moisture corn will not come until it gets warm, say in the middle of next March. If wet corn is cribbed it will rot when the weather begins to warm up in the spring. Freezing of wet corn doesn't dry it out particularly."

He said Iowa corn this year went into the crib with a higher moisture content than in several years, but added, "it was about the same thing in the fall of 1943 but the crop came out all right."

"Some persons have referred to this year's 'soft corn' because it has a high moisture content, but it is really not soft corn. It's nothing like the crop back in 1918 or 1919, when you could smell it in the field," Carl said.

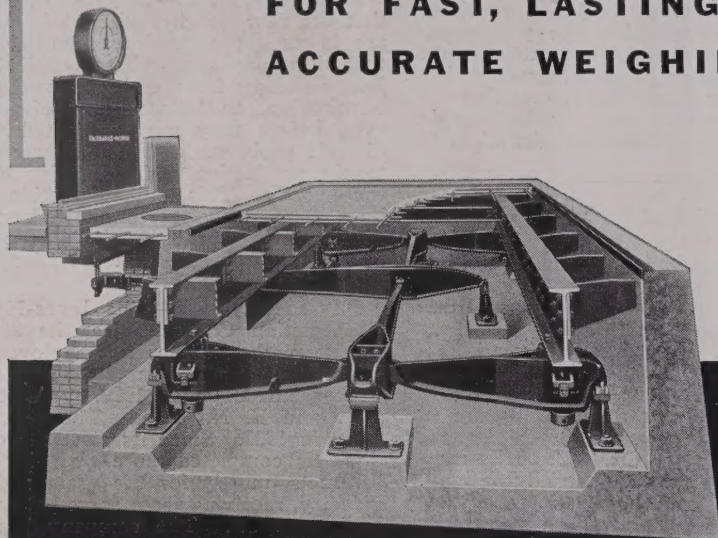


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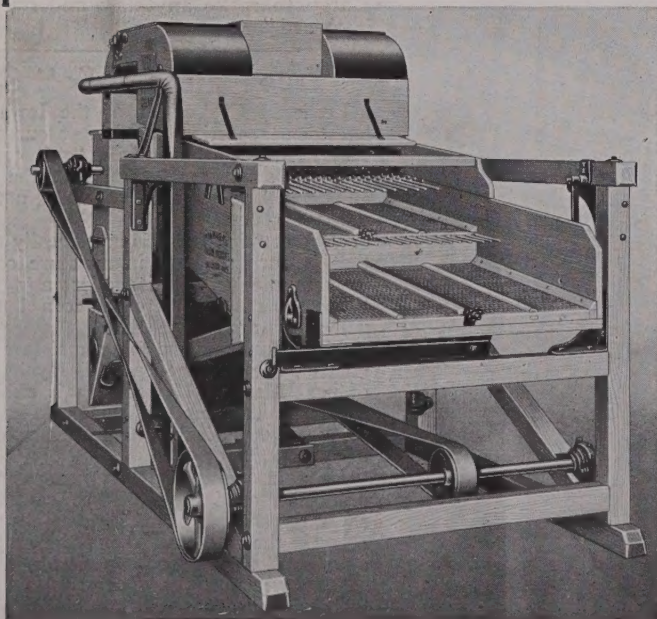
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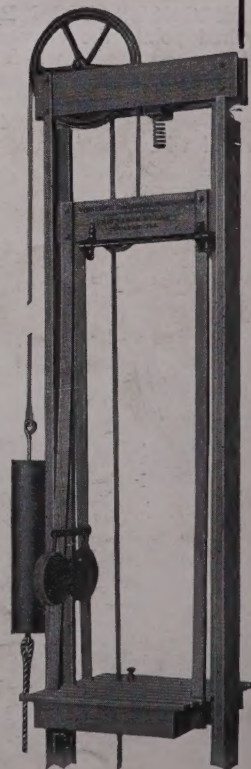
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